THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, W. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
y mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.--NO. 75. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1.50.
Clubs of five.....1.25.
Clubs of ten.....1.12½.
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address,
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

State Legislature!

A SHORT SESSION!

The Liquor Bills!

GENERAL SCHOOL BILL!

Republican Apportionment!

PASSED TO SECOND READING!

Ineffectual Attempts at Amendment!

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1871.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BUCKALEW, authorizing Robert H. Kerr, Alderman of the Ninth ward, Allegheny City, to hold office in that ward, notwithstanding his residence in McClure township.

By Mr. BRODHEAD, providing that in suits against telegraph companies, service against any operator of the company in the county in which suit is brought shall be sufficient.

By Mr. RANDALL, authorizing commercial carmen and others to sell goods, ware and other merchandize unclaimed or upon which they have lien.

By Mr. ANDERSON, securing married women their separate earnings.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HOUSE.

LIQUOR BILLS.

The bill compensating persons injured in person or otherwise by sale or giving intoxicating liquors by suit for damages, was after discussion killed. Yeas forty, nays fifty-one.

The bill for preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors on election day was amended so as not to apply after the closing of the polls and passed. Yeas sixty-one, nays twenty-six. It punishes any violation by fine of from $20 to $00 dollars and imprisonment.

THE GENERAL SCHOOL BILL.

The general school bill was under discussion at adjournment, and Mr. WARNER of the Allegheny county delegation exempted from the first section, requiring the appointment by Boards of Directors of Local Superintendents.

APPORTIONMENT.

The House in the afternoon passed the Republican apportionment bill to second reading, the Democrats making numerous ineffectual attempts to amend it.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky offered a resolution calling upon the Secretaries of the Treasury, of War and of the Navy to report to the Senate next session a schedule of property by classes and values of property which has been seized or taken possession of since January first 1861 by order or authority of their departments respectively; what disposition has been made of said property; proportions sold; what became of the money raised therefrom, how much went into the Treasury and how much to individuals with the names and amount to each and what portion of said property was delivered to and retained by individuals with their names. Laid over till to-morrow.

BOUNTIES.

A motion entered some time since by Mr. Morrill of Vermont to reconsider the vote passing Mr. Wilson's hundred dollar bounty bill to carry out the decision of the Supreme Court was adopted.

Mr. WILSON then moved a modification bill to give the bounty to all who had been disabled since the date of their disability contracted in service. This would reach about half the cases under the decision of the Supreme Court, and the remainder would have to be provided for hereafter.

Mr. CASSERLY desired time to examine the matter, and upon his request the subject went over without action till to-morrow.

CHANGE OF ORDER.

The consideration of Mr. Anthony's amendment to the order of business to allow the consideration of any bill for the South passed by the House of Representatives was resumed.

Mr. DAVIS (Kentucky) spoke in refutation of the charges by Mr. Sumner that there was no peace and order of the South, particularly his own State. He defended the loyalty and law-abiding character of the people of the South, who enumerated the various grievances to which they had been subjected at the hands of the Freedmen's Bureau and the refusal to make compensation to their owners for slaves enlisted in the army at the beginning of the war. In Kentucky, Maryland and other loyal States, Congress had refused to pay the appropriation of $900 for each slave, which he believed the Senator (Sherman) was among those who so voted.

Mr. SHERMAN replied he had been in favor of paying the $300 and believed there was at the time a majority in the Senate in favor of it.

Mr. POMEROY—"I would not vote to pay it."

Mr. BLAIR here explained the payment had been prevented by unauthorized acts of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. DAVIS—"A more lawless dictator was never in power than that same Secretary of War. If justice had been dealt out to him in his lifetime for his crimes he would have been hung a hundred times." He murder and put in the penitentiary ten thousand times for his crimes." (Sensation.)

At this point the morning hour expired, when it was agreed to take a vote upon the question.

Mr. Thurman's amendment requiring any bill that might be received from the House to be referred to a Committee before action by the Senate, was voted down by only fourteen Senators rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Anthony's resolution was then adopted without division.

Mr. Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to inquire into Ku-Klux outrages was then proceeded with.

Mr. MORTON said he would conclude what he had to say by asking for the reading of an editorial from the Louisville *Courier Journal* on the Kentucky election. It was a phonetic parody by a Democratic draft or paper of a Democratic Legislature.

The article was read. It in substance declared that the Ku-Klux existed in Kentucky in formidable numbers; that the Legislature had failed to do anything to suppress them but spent its time in whisky and champagne drinking, smoking segars, bobbing and pool playing; that the people never look upon its like again.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, whose remarks had been interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, was awarded the floor. He gave notice that he would present his views at length at the proper time, and would then pay his respects to the Administration, taking authority for all he would say from the historic events of the Administration as made by its own friends.

Mr. WILSON said he held in his hand a list of the victims of murder and outrage committed in Kentucky in the last month of 1865 and the first ten months of 1866, and to which he invited the attention of Senator Davis and his colleague, Mr. Stevenson. It appeared in this time there were nineteen murders of freedmen and two hundred and thirty-three cases where freedmen had been maltreated without being killed. Two of the nation men were in the same time murdered, and four others assaulted with intent to kill. It might be an interesting task for the two Senators from Kentucky to attempt to furnish a list of officers who suffered death or imprisonment for these outrages, had they been a single case of punishment? The honorable Senators might argue from now till eternity, but could not obliterate these facts.

Mr. DAVIS replied that many outrages were committed by negroes upon negroes. It was certainly true such lawlessness had prevailed in Kentucky just after the soldiers of both armies were wandering about plundering and wreaking private vengeance, but now comparative quiet prevails.

Mr. STEVENSON said the only fault of the people of Kentucky was in refusing to believe in the superiority of the negro race. To show the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) at one time entertained the same views, he read extracts from a speech delivered by him in '65, opposing negro suffrage as dangerous to the country, holding negroes to be unfit to wield the franchise, and stating they should undergo a probationary training.

Mr. MORTON proceeded to read from what he stated to be an official list of murders and outrages committed in Kentucky.

Mr. STEVENSON inquired what official list he meant.

Mr. MORTON replied that it was an official record prepared by the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. STEVENSON—We do not recognize the Freedmen's Bureau as an authority in Kentucky.

Mr. MORTON—You do not recognize any authority; you do not allow negroes to testify and if you could succeed in excluding all testimony, it would be easy for you to prove Kentucky is a law-abiding State.

Mr. BLAIR desired Senator Morton to answer candidly one question—whether negroes had not been entrusted with the ballot in order to obtain Republican votes?

Mr. MORTON replied it was well known that reconstruction could not be accomplished on the white basis. White people South would not accept the situation.

Mr. BLAIR—They did accept the situation. They did abolish slavery, and never lifted a hand against the Government ever since; and any one who asserts the contrary asserts that which is not true.

Mr. MORTON explained in reply to Sherman that he did not mean to say lawlessness was universal among the Democratic party in Kentucky. He admitted the late Governor and now Senator Stevenson and two Democratic Judges had done their duty, as also one Democratic paper the Louisville *Courier Journal* out of forty published in the State, but they were unable to influence the Democratic party of the State.

Mr. POOL obtained the floor and at 5 o'clock after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON of Indiana the House took up and passed the Senate bill granting to Phoebe Sofield a pension of eighty dollars a month from June 5th, 1870 one being at that time one hundred years old and a widow of a Revolutionary soldier.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the special Committee.

Mr. BECK said this was not the bill he thought at one time would be introduced. The bill the gentleman from Massachusetts proposed would practically overthrow the States of the South and Kentucky. This bill was bad enough. It had merit in its audacity, and it sought to enable all States and all people. This bantling of the President and barbarous incubation had been hatched under the plea of necessity to destroy the rights of was now before them, and to put into the hands States and people, and to put into the hands of the President, unless the bill shall be killed here, omnipotent power everywhere. This bill would make the President a dictator, to destroy the liberties of the people. Those who aided and abetted the bill would become more odious than the Ku Klux desperadoes of the South. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) said the bill met with the approval of the majority of the Republicans of the House.

Mr. DAWES—"My colleague did say so."

Mr. BECK—It may be a lie. Nobody contradicted him, and I want that bill printed and circulated, accompanied with the remark of General Butler that the majority of the Republicans of the House approved it. It failed to become a law only because of the opposition by Democrats.

Mr. DAWES—No man on this or the other side is authorized to say the majority of the Republicans in this House are in favor of the bill. There was in caucus no record, no vote, no such public or private expression of opinion.

Mr. BECK, I do not say it is so but it was so announced by General Butler and said the caucus agreed to stand by his bill. I will let the gentleman and his colleague settle the matter between them. In the course of his remarks he said he would protect citizens anywhere without reference to race color or previous condition of servitude. The Democracy would do the same thing and when they failed to do so he would no longer belong to that party. He would not be for altering the constitution of the country and make the President a dictator. The pretext for the passage of this bill was an excuse for the cry of war, murder and Ku Klux, so as to divert the people from thinking of the extravagance of these legislative days and the latest railroad swindles.

Mr. BLAIR of Michigan, said in his opinion this house ought to have adjourned directly after it organized. He wished that the laws as they stood might be thoroughly considered before they entered on new and untried fields of Legislation. Many and broad powers had been granted to the President, for the preservation of order in the late insurrectionary states. Why pile statute upon statute to be unused? his conviction was, that what had law that was wanted in the South, it was execution of the law and that law had been conferred to whether branch of the government. That there are great disorders in the South there is no doubt.

Ku Klux was not a new institution. It was only a little more devilish than in times past. It was another phase of lynch law (Davis). Now no person pretends to deny that crimes and outrages are committed in the rebellion begun and fed by misguided and unfortunate South, some of whom belong to the secret political society known as the Ku-Klux.

Mr. Maynard said the address of the then gentleman comes away thinking the President is a Napoleon who is preparing his guns and bayonets to take the liberties of our liberty and make himself an Imperial despot, then he (Mr. Blair) should be much disappointed. All the gentleman's talk was exceedingly idle. If he had been on the stump in Kentucky harangueing the mob who assaulted the colored agent of the Freedmen's Bureau he would have been applauded. All the clamor made was for mere political effect to help the Democratic party to power.

FERNANDO WOOD was the next speaker. He discussed the bill at great length, and denounced it as making the President a lawless dictator, responsible to no one, and said there was no evidence of the existence of wide spread opposition to law and order, and as no evidence of the falsehood of the alleged Ku Klux outrages as general in the South, referred to the fact of the publication in the side productions in that section over former years, and Congress had highey duties to perform than to agitate the subject of this bill. The duty of Congress was to provide for the reduction of taxation and public expenditures, to abolish sinecures, to effect a reform in the currency to a specie basis, to reduce the army to a peace footing, to provide against the accumulation and retention in the large sums of money in the public treasury, and so prevent purchase and sale of the public debt by the speculators of the Treasury at his own option.

Mr. WOOD commented on the following remark in Mr. Kelley's speech: "I do not dream but that you can disfranchise these men. They know what freedom is, and the worm will turn and will sting. They are determined to give them safety, and you have not the generosity to do it. Beware! for a day may come when for every freedman's hut that is desolated, the blazing mansions may illumine midnight. If millions of people are to be driven to despair, it is best that it be done at once. Save yourself by proving there is in you as much humanity as there was in the slaves, who, while they were the victims of their degradation and enslavement, labored for and watched over your children and wives."

Mr. WOOD said these remarks were incendiary, and he never felt more indignant in his life than when he heard them, and never more disgusted and ashamed of the decorum in the House in denouncing the damnable wickedness of the passage. I hope if a war of races should take place, and I do not believe it, I should begin to fight, they would select a more valiant man for their leader than the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who, in Mobile, during a disturbance, crept under a table.

Mr. KELLY—There is no foundation for that story, but sixty-seven balls were shot at me.

Mr. WOOD (continuing his sentence), and not creep under a table and pretend to be dead?

Mr. KELLY—That story, come from what quarter it may, is false.

Mr. WOOD said the gentleman had made bombast to appeals to the negro, but could not face the fire himself. He had given the gentleman an opportunity to explain.

Mr. BROOKS (New York) said he did not agree in the remarks of some of his friends that the bill of General Butler was a worse one than this. He did not think it so bad a bill, inasmuch as Butler deprived only the Southern people of their rights and liberties under the Constitution, while this bill, because of alleged outrages in two or three Southern States, put it in the power of the President to declare all innocent people north and west of *habeas corpus* and subject them all to martial law at his pleasure and caprice.

Mr. MAYNARD read an article from the Chatanooga *Times*, March 30, 1871, which after alluding to the remark of Senator Thurman in the effect that the Ku Klux ought not to be put down, makes the following comment to which Maynard called attention. It was as follows: "Now no person pretends to deny that crimes and outrages are committed in the South by organized bodies of masked men. Usually, some of whom belong to the secret political society known as the Ku-Klux."

Mr. Maynard said the address of the then friend of gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the gentleman to read the remaining part of the article, that gentleman knew what was read did not give the ideas of the author.

Mr. MAYNARD replied if the gentleman thought he knew more about it than he (Mr. Maynard) did he could make use of the article for his own benefit.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not think he knew more about it than the gentleman.

Mr. MAYNARD resumed, and there exists among a portion of the people of the South a lawless bands of persons following life and property in peril and acting with a common purpose and a common intent. He then advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE charged Mr. Maynard with having cut in two the article from the Chatanooga *Times*, and then read the entire article. In substance the outcry about outrages by Ku-Klux was simply a pretext to station troops in the South, so as to control the Presidential election by force for the Republican party. This could only serve to fan into life the fast expiring embers of civil strife. The real remedy was the cultivation of a proper public spirit, which will demand the en'orcement of the law. Unjust legislation in the form of this bill would aggravate the evil of which complaint is made.

House at 4:30 adjourned.

CANADA.

CANAL LEGISLATION.

OTTAWA, March 30.—In the House of Commons last night the Hon. Mr. Lorgiven, Minister of Public Works, explained the canal policy of the Government in connection with the report of the Commissioners. No vote would be asked for Saint St. Marie Canal this session, but about $300,000 and $250,000 would be asked respectively for enlarging Welland and Ottawa canals in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners. Nothing would be done with Shamboy Canal, Murray Bay Canal, and the deepening of St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, but there would be an item of $100,000 in supplementary estimates for deepening the river between Kingston and Montreal.

Mr. McKenzie said he did not think an enlargement of the Welland Canal would produce the results anticipated, but would rather benefit Oswego. He thought the best line for western trade to the sea was the route along the Ottawa, which Mr. Shandly said could be constructed for $15,000,000.

ST. LOUIS.

ARREST OF A DESPERADO.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Peter Miller, the noted Indiana desperado, who is charged with the committal of various crimes, among them that of murder, was arrested here to-day and is now in confinement awaiting the arrival of officers from Indiana.

COLORED JUBILEE.

The colored citizens celebrated the anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to-day with quite an imposing procession of the various societies, with music and banners.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

French Affairs!

GAGGING THE PRESS!

QUIET AT MARSEILLES!

The Red Flag Disappears!

PARIS THREATENED!

Death of the Swedish Queen!

REMOVAL OF BARON GEROLT!

THIERS COMPLAINING.

VERSAILLES, March 30.—In the National Assembly Thiers declared that the withdrawal of the Germans from France left a moment suspended. The Prussians, are, however, responsible for the delays in evacuation. The Assembly passed a bill providing for the Conversion Councils General. Thiers announced that by virtue of the convention just signed more German troops are to enter Paris and that the French forces in the city are to be increased proportionately.

PERSONAL MATTERS, A NEW PARISIAN JOURNAL.

LONDON March 30.—General Vinoy is still in Command of the French army. Blanquin is hiding and has not yet been present at any meetings at Hotel De Ville. Pyatt has withdrawn from the Communal Council of Paris, and will give his exclusive attention to the Editorship of *Lovengare*, the future official organ of the communal.

MATTERS IN MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, March 30.—The attempt to establish a commune in this city is a failure. Col. Ducrabic has resigned his position as commandant of the National Guards.

REPUBLICANISM DEAD.

M. Cremieux, the President of the Provisional Committee, has been arrested, and other members of the committee have fled. All Republican societies have been disbanded and the Red flag has disappeared from the city.

PARIS STILL UNSETTLED.

PARIS, March 30—The manufacturers of Paris have addressed petitions to M. Thiers de Ville authorities to resume work. A reply was made that they might do so, but the workmen must use their arms peaceably and ready for use as a conflict is very probable.

COMMUNISTS DIVIDED.

Communists still disagree among themselves as to their future movements.

ARMS.

No courts are open in Paris, all the judges having fled from the city. Three thousand five hundred rifle cases remain in abeyance.

SALARY FIXED.

Monthly salary of Communist Councellors is fixed at 300 francs.

NEWSPAPER GAGGING.

PARIS, March 30.—Copies of *Figaro* on sale at all the newspaper stands were seized to-day by the Nationals, the office of the paper occupied and its publication forbidden.

ALGERIA QUIET.

Cri de Peuple and *Vengeur* both make the announcement that General Lallemand has completely suppressed the rising in Algeria.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is expected the Peace Conference at Brussels will continue in session for a long time.

TO DEATH.

At one o'clock this afternoon the Sub-General Committee passed sentence of death upon Milfort Dumont, Rochefort, Flourens for the intimate and guilty attempt against the existence of the Committee.

Gen. Dombrowski some time since authorized to search out and arrest all enemies of the Communal.

THE ASSEMBLY ATTACKED.

Cri du Peuple, *Vengeur* and *Nouvelle* to-day attack the Assembly in violent terms. There are, however, no signs of an attack on Versailles. An Executive Committee has been appointed by the Sub Central Committee. It is composed of Trindon, Eredd, Vaillant, Duval, Pyatt, and Delescluze, and will have charge of affairs for a month.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENTARY MATTERS.

LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon Mr. Gladstone, while moving the signatures of 250,000 persons asking the repeal of the contagious disease act.

Mr. Sclosan, member for Newbury, gave notice of a motion questioning the right of the House of Lords to negative a bill which has been passed by the House of Commons, and expressing the opinion that such action on the part of the Lords is inconsistent with the system of representation of the people.

Sir Charles W. Decker member for Chelsea in a speech of some length denounced the action of Russia in annulling the treaty of Paris of 1856 and also the tone of the dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff announcing the abandonment of the Black Sea. He blamed Earl Granville for consenting to reopen the Euxine question in the London Conference and asserted that owing to collision between Prussia and Prussia the result of the conference was inevitable.

GERMANY.

A NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

BERLIN, March 30.—Dr. De Schloezer who has been Minister of the North German Confederation to Mexico for the past two years, will soon leave the Mexican Capital for Washington, where he will succeed Baron Gorelt as representative of the German Empire.

SWEDEN.

THE QUEEN DEAD.

STOCKHOLM, March 30.—The Queen of Sweden is dead.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Sub-Central Committee in Paris, M. Duval proposed the disarmament of such of the National Guards as did not adhere to the new Government.

The Paris Committee of Public Safety are instructed to have all conspirators and opposition put to death.

Deputies Tirard and Deteschuhe have resigned their positions as members of the National Assembly.

The *Journal de Paris* makes a statement that the National Guard of the city contributed eight hundred and twenty-two francs daily.

The Deputies in Vosges, Meaurthe, and other departments, want to organize a force and march on Paris.

The Government has dissuaded the Legitimist Deputies from holding meetings.

A Bourbon fusion has been made, who want a liberal constitution with a Parliament like that of England.

The Government has lately expressed its regret at the opposition shown to it by the support of the Bourbon Legitimists.

Gen. Vinoy has been superceded in the command of the army by Gen. Barral.

Gen. Dombrowski succeeded in arming and placing at the disposition of the Government 18,000 Bretons.

The postal and other departments of the French public service are in a disorganized state.

The "*La Liberte*" says that four thousand English have resumed their residences in Paris, and that M. Thiers and the heads of the London detectives are now in the city.

The sub-central committee has refused to abolish the Paris city police.

A slight rising has taken place in Perpignan, but failed to meet the support of the citizens.

The pickets of the National and the Government troops had an engagement on Wednesday night on the road between Paris and Versailles.

The Government has, after consultation with Ducrot, Lefto, Chanzy, and Trochu, decided upon a plan for an attack upon Paris.

M. Thiers made a speech on Wednesday in which he accused the Prussian government with being too slow in removing its troops from French soil.

At Marseilles order has been restored, but all business is still stopped.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 30.—Consols 93. Money 93⅝. October, bonds firm; 5-20's '62, 92¾; do '65, 92; do '67, 89¾; do '69, 89.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7¾d. Others unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

NEW EVENING PAPER.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Cincinnati *Evening Post*, the new three cent daily, made its appearance this evening.

ENDOWMENT.

The Lane Theological Saminary has received recently $21,000 towards the endowment of new professorship of Greek Exegesis.

MEDICAL.

The Ohio State Medical Society meets here Tuesday. At the same time the State Medical Society of Kentucky meets in Covington.

TESTIMONIAL SUPPER.

The testimonial supper given to Judge Leavitt to-night, at the St. Nicholas, by the attorneys who have practised before the United States Courts in the southern district of Ohio, was a splendid affair. The company comprised some of the most prominent members of the bar, with a few representatives of the press. Henry Stanbery presided making the opening speech, which was a fine compliment to the retiring judge, who for thirty-seven years has so faithfully discharged his duty. Judge Leavitt, Wm. S. Groebeck and others made speeches.

DECLINES.

Captain G. W. Armstrong, Republican candidate for City Treasurer, declined last night, and Robert Moore, a Republican who was nominated by the Democratic Convention yesterday, was nominated by the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy.

THE CAPITAL.

Southern Outrages!

SAN DOMINGO REPORT!

Colored Convention!

CONFIRMATIONS!

A Scene in the House!

DAVIS AND BUTLER BELLICOSE!

No Blows Struck!

WASHINGTON, March 30 1871.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Senate select Committee on Southern Outrages has been engaged for several days past in taking testimony. Various persons from Mississipni and South Carolina, among these Colonel Huggins, of the former State, and several members of the South Carolina Legislature, who have been examined or remain in the city for that purpose. It is not improbable that the committee will make a supplementary report before Congress adjourns.

The joint committee of twenty-one, proposed by the House resolution, is now in the Senate, having been laid aside at the time of its reception, and it will undoubtedly be passed. If it should be determined not to pass this resolution, the Senate select committee will undoubtedly pursue the investigation during the recess. The committee going south for that purpose. It is designed to make a thorough examination of the Southern affairs, and report at the next session.

Representative Walls, of Florida, is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Gibbs, Secretary of State giving some account of the increase of the lawlessness in that State. A great number of murders and attempts to murder are mentioned, the victims of which, Mr. Gibbs says, have been all loyal or State officers.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Just prior to the conclusion of Davis' remarks in the Senate to-day an incident of an unusual character occurred which excited considerable comment in the galleries and upon the floor of the House of Representatives. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, who was occupying the seat of Senator Thurman immediately adjoining that of the Senator from Kentucky had for some time been intently observing Davis as he proceeded, until he apparently growing excited and disconcerted under the steady gaze of the Massachussetts member, and speaking with his usual warmth and earnestness. He declared that gentleman and continuing his Ku-Klux stories, said, "These factions men are originating the current to affect the coming elections. Legislatures to be elected are to choose one-third of the members of this Senate, and it is with a view of using this political capital for these diabolical and devilish ends that these vile and slanderous stories of outrages are originated in the brains of politica scoundrels and ruffians."

Davis then took his seat and, observing Butler, leaned forward, and, with his elbow, wheeled his chair around so as to meet the latter's gaze more defiantly. The two gentlemen sat thus, glaring at rather glaring at each other, to the amusement of the galleries and evident disquietude of the members around them, who seemed to fear a personal collision might ensue. Stevenson, the colleague of Davis, had meanwhile taken the floor, and, unconscious of the scene, the rest of the Senate was engrossed by the seeming bellicose appearance of the gentlemen in front. Conversation was carried on with very approving glances. After a full minute spent in this way, Mr. Davis rose from his chair, and addressing Butler was heard to say by Senators near him, "What do you mean by attempting to bully me? Do you think this is the way?" You are a damned scoundrel, sir," adding after a pause "Yes sir I repeat it you are a damned scoundrel sir."

At this junction Wilson in compliance with a request made to him privately by Casserly came from the Senate Chamber into the House Chamber and interposed to prevent a continuance of the scene. Davis then resumed his seat, Butler walked off in a fit of anger in the direction for a few moments rose and went over to the Republican side and shortly after left the Chamber.

It is reported that when addressed by Davis, Butler replied, "I don't know you sir. I don't care to know you, and I don't wish to know to you." It is also stated that prior to this occurrence, and while Davis was delivering his speech, Butler, who had got out of humor with him, suggested to him to free himself from the annoyance of Butler's scrutiny by an application to Sergeant-at-Arms Ransom to remove him, but he did not need protection of the Senate but would take care of himself.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in extra session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Philip B. Swing, United States District Judge Southern District of California; Thomas Allen Collector Internal Revenue, Eighth District, Ohio; John Yazer, Collector Internal Revenue, Twelfth District, Illinois; Thomas Wilson, Assessor Internal Revenue, Twelfth District, Illinois; Thomas F. Wallace, Consul to Bogota; J. F. Huber, Assessor; Charles Oliver, Assessor Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Ohio; John Fitzgerald, Minn.

POSTMASTERS.

Wm. Hartsuff, Port Huron, Michigan; J. M Carter, St. Johns, Michigan; Hiram Bowen, Janesville, Wisconsin; Wm. S. Norton, Galena, Illinois; Wm. Hall, Jr., of Philadelphia, Ohio; Eli J. March, Chillicothe, Missouri; Wm. H. Hair, Hamilton, Ohio; Jno. Wm. Hamilton, Zanesville, Ohio; Jno. Gaw, Steubenville, Ohio; Jno. A. Hilton, Gen. N. Porter, Clinton, Illinois; Jno. H. Simmons, Lawrence, Kansas; Jno. R. Carson, Fort Scott, Kansas.

The remarks were incendiary, and he never felt more indignant in his life than when he heard them, and never more disgusted and ashamed of the decorum in the House in denouncing the damnable wickedness of the passage. I hope if a war of races should take place, and I do not believe it, I should begin to fight, they would select a more valiant man for their leader than the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who, in Mobile, during a disturbance, crept under a table.

Mr. KELLY—There is no foundation for that story, but sixty-seven balls were shot at me.

Mr. WOOD (continuing his sentence), and not creep under a table and pretend to be dead?

Mr. KELLY—That story, come from what quarter it may, is false.

Mr. WOOD said the gentleman had made bombast to appeals to the negro, but could not face the fire himself. He had given the gentleman an opportunity to explain.

Mr. BROOKS (New York) said he did not agree in the remarks of some of his friends that the bill of General Butler was a worse one than this. He did not think it so bad a bill, inasmuch as Butler deprived only the Southern people of their rights and liberties under the Constitution, while this bill, because of alleged outrages in two or three Southern States, put it in the power of the President to declare all innocent people north and west of *habeas corpus* and subject them all to martial law at his pleasure and caprice.

Mr. MAYNARD read an article from the Chatanooga *Times*, March 30, 1871, which after alluding to the remark of Senator Thurman that the effect of the Ku Klux ought not to be put down, makes the following comment to which Maynard called attention. It was as follows: "Now no person pretends to deny that crimes and outrages are committed in the South by organized bodies of masked men. Usually, some of whom belong to the secret political society known as the Ku-Klux."

Mr. Maynard said the address of the then friend of gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the gentleman to read the remaining part of the article, that gentleman knew what was read did not give the ideas of the author.

Mr. MAYNARD replied if the gentleman thought he knew more about it than he (Mr. Maynard) did he could make use of the article for his own benefit.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not think he knew more about it than the gentleman.

Mr. MAYNARD resumed, and there exists among a portion of the people of the South a lawless bands of persons following life and property in peril and acting with a common purpose and a common intent. He then advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE charged Mr. Maynard with having cut in two the article from the Chatanooga *Times*, and then read the entire article. In substance the outcry about outrages by Ku-Klux was simply a pretext to station troops in the South, so as to control the Presidential election by force for the Republican party. This could only serve to fan into life the fast expiring embers of civil strife. The real remedy was the cultivation of a proper public spirit, which will demand the en'orcement of the law. Unjust legislation in the form of this bill would aggravate the evil of which complaint is made.

House at 4:30 adjourned.

CANADA.

CANAL LEGISLATION.

OTTAWA, March 30.—In the House of Commons last night the Hon. Mr. Lorgiven, Minister of Public Works, explained the canal policy of the Government in connection with the report of the Commissioners. No vote would be asked for Saint St. Marie Canal this session, but about $300,000 and $250,000 would be asked respectively for enlarging Welland and Ottawa canals in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners. Nothing would be done with Shamboy Canal, Murray Bay Canal, and the deepening of St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, but there would be an item of $100,000 in supplementary estimates for deepening the river between Kingston and Montreal.

Mr. McKenzie said he did not think an enlargement of the Welland Canal would produce the results anticipated, but would rather benefit Oswego. He thought the best line for western trade to the sea was the route along the Ottawa, which Mr. Shandly said could be constructed for $15,000,000.

ST. LOUIS.

ARREST OF A DESPERADO.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Peter Miller, the noted Indiana desperado, who is charged with the committal of various crimes, among them that of murder, was arrested here to-day and is now in confinement awaiting the arrival of officers from Indiana.

COLORED JUBILEE.

The colored citizens celebrated the anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to-day with quite an imposing procession of the various societies, with music and banners.

NEW YORK.

Pilot Boat Wrecked—Immigration—Forged County Bonds—More Erie—Manufacturing Small Pox—Important Suits.

A PILOT BOAT SUNK.

NEW YORK, March 30th, 1871.

The Pilot Boat J. D. Jones while in the act of boarding the steamship City of Nashville on the night of the 2d, twenty miles East of Sandy Hook, was run into and sunk, the crew having barely time to save their lives, The Jones was valued at $6,000

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Mrs. Mary T. Jordan, daughter of Commodore Bainbridge, has brought suit against Duncan, Sherman & Co., and the National City Bank, to recover, with accrued interest and dividends, $20,000 in canal stock, a legacy from her father, which had been pledged to the firms named by the latter for her estate and subsequently sold, they failing to repay the loans. Judge Blatchford reserved decision.

ASKING FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST ERIE.

In the case of Heath and Raphael against the Erie Railway Company and others, the plaintiffs made a motion in the United States District Court this afternoon for an injunction to restrain Erie from issuing new stock or convertible bonds pending the decision of the Court in various Erie cases. The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

AN UNHEALTHY SANITARIAN.

The Brooklyn authorities have discovered that officer O'Keefe, of the Sanitary Squad, has been selling at auction and giving away among the poor large quantities of clothing, bedding, &c., infected with small-pox, and which he was ordered to destroy. The discovery produced a great sensation in parts of the city in which the old spirit prevails.

FORGING COUNTY BONDS.

Thomas Booth was committed for trial today on a charge of causing Richmond county bonds to be illegally put upon the market. He says he was acting for Thomas Stafen who has not been arrested.

PRESENTED.

A number of bankers to-day presented Captain Sampson with a watch valued at $500, for his energy in capturing the forger Van Eaten.

IMMIGRATION.

Since January the first, thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-three immigrants have arrived here. Same time in 1870-16,988.

THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, March 30.—Arkansas Belle, Evansville Packet, at 10 P. M.: Minnie, St. Louis to Ouachita River at 10; H. S. Turner, Louisville to New Orleans at 11; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis at 5; St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis; Mohawk, New Orleans to St. Louis at 10; Storm, New Orleans to Pittsburgh at 3; Champion St. Louis to Pittsburgh at 4: Idlewell, Evansville Packet at 5; Grandtower, St. Louis to Memphis at 6; Bon Accord, St. Louis to Cumberland River at 6. River fell five inches. Weather cloudy; mercury 52 deg.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—Arrived—Jas. H Groesbeck, Alps and barges, from St. Louis; Ike and barges. Departed—Tom Jasper, Great Republic, Kate Kinney.

NASHVILLE, March 30—River rising, with 10½ feet on the shoals. Weather cloudy and raining. Departed—Indiana, Florida, Cumberland; Talisman, from Cairo; Spray, from Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Arrived—W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Jas. Howard, Memphis; Jas. Yaeger, Belle Lee and Dexter, New Orleans; Shreve, Red river; Argonaut, Tennessee river; Dubuque, Keokuk; Jas. Means, Dubuque; Keokuk; St. Johns, Davenport; Utah, Arkansas river. Departed—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul and Pontoon; Kansas City, River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and unsettled.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—River still rising slowly, risen three inches since last night. Six feet three inches at chute, eight feet three inches in canal; nine feet at lower locks. Departed—Ben Hur, Cincinnati; Cumberland, locks: eighty-two inches bridge space. Business moderately active. Weather cloudy and cool. Arrived—R. Wheeler, Jr., Parkersburg and Brill, for Pittsburgh; Anna, for St. Louis; Sam. C. Hale, for Cincinnati; Silver Moon and Wanunita, for Memphis; Wanunita, for Arkansas River. Departed—E. Peranza, for Saint Louis; Sam J. Hale, for Cincinnati; Silver Moon, for Memphis; Wanunita and Brill, for Nashville; tow boat J. R. Bigley, leaves for New Orleans to-day. Brill has arrived and departed for Pittsburg. Rodman is still lying straight and safe on the falls and slight rise in the river is still prevailing.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—River twenty-two feet six inches, slowly rising. Arrived—Dove No. 5, from Kentucky River; Ben Hur, Orleans; Nashville Kanawha; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river; Major Anderson, Wheeling. Departed—Dove No. 2 Kentucky river. Weather clear and cool.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—Weather clear and pleasant; river fall eight inches. Up Robert Mitchell and city of Chester.

FIRES.

IN NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, VA., March 30.—A building on Main street, occupied by Freeman, jeweler, and Brickhouse & Co., boot and shoe dealers, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss from $30,000 to $40,000. Insured.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the four story building occupied by Osterhoutme & Co.'s cabinet workshops, on Second below Dock street. It spread to a building adjoining occupied by Noblit, Brown & Noblit, apothecary stores. The lower stories escaped damage, except from water. Loss $35,000. Insured.

IN CALAIS, MAINE.

CALAIS, MAINE, March 30.—A fire broke out about 12:30 o'clock A. M. in the upper part of Frank Williams' building, corner of Main and Union streets, and spread to the entire block, consuming the stores of Frank Williams, J. G. Beckett, Jas. Calish, A. H. Cowan, Fish, Scott & Co., and Freeman's oyster saloon. The goods were mostly saved, and the insurance will probably cover the loss on the building. The upper part of the block contained Masonic Hall, Temperance Hall, gallery,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47¼.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110⅝.

VICTORIEN SARDON, the dramatist, is in Cannes. We are glad he has been preserved.

AMID THE CONTRADICTORY RUMORS that reach us from France, comes one, indicating the restoration of the Empire. That such an event should take place, will, we think, not be astounding to anybody, but will, in fact, be the end that many have expected.

IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE, the House Committee on Bribery, have recommended the expulsion of two members. The grounds for this recommendation have not yet been published, but a good guess can be made from the fact that both the members are colored.

GOVERNOR BUTLER, of Nebraska, has gained a reprieve of sixty days. It is strongly intimated that this delay has been granted for the purpose of allowing the Governor to resign, and end matters finally. Otherwise, it is said, sufficient evidence will be produced to convict him beyond all question.

NORTH CAROLINA having tasted of impeachment is growing gluttonous. Articles of Impeachment have been offered against Judge Jones, of the Second Judicial District. The charge is drunkenness and disgraceful conduct. The charges are said to have been gotten up irrespective of party.

AS USUAL, the bill in the English House of Lords legalizing the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister has been defeated. We say as usual, because it has been before the House of Lords over and over again, and we suppose its present defeat will not prevent it being brought up again at the next session.

THE MICHIGAN SENATE has passed a bill to the effect that all public officers guilty of *voluntary* drunkenness, shall be subject to removal for such offence. Under this act Michigan officials can get drunk *involuntarily*, just as much as they please. As this is the way the "drunk" generally comes, the act does not seem to meet the case.

IF the Democratic caucus lately held in Washington bears any fruit, we may look for a long address to the people acknowledging the existence of the Ku Klux organization, but attributing it solely to the local governments, and as not requiring any such measures as have been proposed by the Republican party. Having, however, so long denied that any such organization existed, we very much doubt whether Democracy will have the heart and courage to make the proposed confession.

THE Mobile *Register* does not propose that the Northern Democracy shall shirk the issue in 1872. It states in plain language that there is no reason why the question of reconstruction should not be a vital issue in 1872. It says:

The Thirteenth Amendment is a legitimate corrollary of the war, because it only ratified what the States had separately done, to wit: abolish slavery. That is *res adjudicata* in the Democratic party, and no State, and very few individuals would restore it. But the reconstruction amendments and laws stand upon a different footing. And what does the Southern Democracy demand as to them? Nothing more than that the Democracy as already conceded in the New York Convention of 1868, when, in its platform, it declared these reconstruction measures *"unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void."*

This is just what defeated the Democratic party in 1868, through Seymour and Blair, and it will defeat it in 1872, because these doctrines will be forced on the Convention by the Southern Democrats in that Convention. The only hope in the future for the Democracy is to cut loose entirely from such doctrines, and then, in time, it may gain the confidence of the people.

TWO YEARS ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania, following the example of other States, organized a Board of Public Charities. The Commissioners appointed were all men of high personal characters. Unfortunately disagreement was developed among them, *one* taking a decided stand against all the others, and urging the Legislature to abrogate the Board as altogether useless. A bill has been introduced into the House for this purpose. We trust this bill will fail. The Board has great possibilities of usefulness in it, as has been abundantly demonstrated in other Commonwealths. If mistakes were made in selecting persons to serve as Commissioners, let the improper individuals be requested to resign, and if they fail to comply, let them be removed, and suitable individuals be substituted. But do not let a wise beginning totally miscarry because the Board happened to be so constituted that it cannot harmonize.

It is understood that four members of the Board have uniformly acted in agreement, and are ready to make room for successors upon an intimation from the Governor that he desires their resignation.

THE CONSOLIDATED RAILROADS.

Some year or two ago, when the "Pennsylvania Company" was chartered by the State Legislature, the quidnuncs pretended they saw in it the inception of some grand scheme for the absorption, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of all the railroads in the country, and the imposition of onerous and oppressive burdens on the traveling and commercial public. Recent developments have shown, after all the philosophising of the race of suspicionists, that there was no foundation for their evil surmisings, and that the Pennsylvania Company was chartered for the legitimate purpose of investing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with power to create a subordinate organization for the management of all its leased interests west of Pittsburgh. That corporation, which has done so much for the development of the internal resources of our State, the promotion of its general interests, the elevation of Pennsylvania to the proud position she now occupies as chief among her sister Commonwealths in the ownership of railroads, and the accommodation of the traveling public, controls lines, amounting in the aggregate to four thousand miles. It will be apparent to every one, who will give the subject the most superficial reflection, that a road of such great length, with so many divergent lines, could not be conducted so well by one general management, located at its extreme eastern terminus, although, in this respect, neither the stockholders nor the public have ever had any occasion to complain. The superior management of the Pennsylvania Railroad has commanded the admiration of the whole country as well as tourists, and the most distinguished personages from other lands.

With the view of relieving somewhat the central organization at Philadelphia of a burden that was every day becoming more oppressive, and making a division of the labor incident to the extended and growing interests of the corporation, as well as securing the greatest possible safety and success in the management, the Pennsylvania Company has been organized, and under its control and supervision will be placed all the roads west of Pittsburgh, that are owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, in the aggregate, amount to some twenty-five hundred miles. This is the simple, and we should say commendable, object had in view in the organization of the Pennsylvania Company, around which so much mystery has been thrown by some imaginative individuals, and the specific purposes of which seem not to be generally understood.

The capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company amounts to twelve millions of dollars. Of this eight millions are preferred, and four common stock, all of which is held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We do not know that it is the intention to dispose of any of the stock. The understanding is, we believe, that the stock, which about covers the interest they have in the Western lines, will be held permanently by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Should they deem it expedient to do so, they may, from time to time, sell the common stock at its par value, but not below it. We have no doubt that, in a few years, if they should see fit to throw a portion or the whole of it on the market, it will command a heavy premium.

The management of the Pennsylvania Company has been placed in the hands of a Board of Directors, whose names are as follows: Hon. Thomas A. Scott, William Thaw Esq., J. N. McCullough Esq., H. H. Houston Esq., George B. Roberts Esq., and Hon. T. L. Jewett. The Board is now duly organized and will assume the supervision of the various lines placed under its control on the first day of April.

The organization of this new company, and the location of its central office in Pittsburgh will prove highly advantageous to our city, and give it an importance as a grand railway centre, to which it is duly entitled. About one hundred and fifty passenger trains arrive at and depart from Pittsburgh and Allegheny every day. How many departures and arrivals of freight trains there are, we are not prepared to say, but the number must be large. This, then, is the very point at which the central office of the new organization should be located, and much wisdom has been shown in selecting it. The advantages resulting to our city from the selection must be great. Here most of the general officers of the western lines will be located, and everything requiring adjustment can receive it at once, without any of those delays which sometimes prove so annoying and inconvenient to business men. The earnings of the different roads will all find their way here, and Pittsburgh will become a grand receiving and disbursing centre. There will be no fluctuation of rates for freight and passage, arising from the rivalry of competing lines, and they will be reduced to the lowest possible figure consistent with a proper maintenance of the roads and their safe and successful management.

No outlay of money will be spared in putting and keeping the lines in the best possible and safest condition. The improvements inaugurated, some time since, on the Pan Handle branch will be pushed forward vigorously until every necessary facility for the accommodation of its greatly increasing business will be afforded. We know the men well who are at the head of the enterprise, and their names are a guarantee that nothing will be left undone that will secure the best accommodation and greatest safety to the patrons of the lines placed under their control, and the prosperity of the corporation whose interest have been committed to their custody. We are well convinced that on no other terms would they assume the supervision of the work than that the necessary means for its successful accomplishment will be placed at their disposal.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Company, has achieved an enviable and well-earned celebrity, both in this country and Europe, as one of the greatest railroad men of the age. Some years ago he set out with a surveying party to assist in locating a part of the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, his principal object being to take recreation in the country during the summer months, intending to return to business in Philadelphia in the Fall. He was stricken down, however, by sickness, which prevented him from carrying out his original intention, and his lot was cast in with the fortunes of that great corporation, of which, in addition to many other responsible positions in other organizations, he is the efficient and honored Vice President. Very small matters sometimes become the turning points in some mens' history, and we think that no one who is interested in the development of the resources of Pennsylvania and the States west of it, will regret the circumstance that linked him permanently to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. With such a head, the new organization cannot fail to give satisfaction.

William Thaw, Esq., our own townsman, born and brought up here, is the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company. He has been engaged in the forwarding business during the greater part of his life, and we do not know of any man in our city who is better adapted to the position. He is of quick but sound judgment, and has a capacity for working out details which few men possess. It was no doubt, his extensive experience in the transportation of freight, and superior business qualifications which caused the Pennsylvania Company to elevate him to the Vice Presidency, a position which we are of opinion he reluctantly accepts, but the duties of which he will discharge nevertheless with fidelity and success. In the place, where he is so well and favorably known as the possessor of eminent civic and commercial virtues, it is unnecessary for us to say more.

J. N. McCullough, Esq., has been appointed General Manager of the Company, and every business and railroad man will say, wherever he is known, that no better selection for this position could have been made. Indeed, it may be questioned whether another could be found that would be able to discharge its intricate duties as well as Mr. McCullough. Prior to his entrance on his official career as a railroad manager he was a member of the private Banking House of McIntosh, McCullough & Co., Wellsville, Ohio, in connection with which he distinguished himself as an able and astute financier. About fourteen or fifteen years ago, if our memory is not at fault, he had a large contract on the River Division of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. The energy and skill which he displayed in constructing that most difficult Division attracted the admiring attention of the stockholders of the corporation, who had also witnessed his shrewdness in monetary negotiations, and they soon marked him out as the only fit and proper person to rescue their road from difficulties and carry on successfully its operations. Accordingly, he was elected, in 1858, to the Presidency of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. The time was most unpropitious. The country was reeling and staggering from the effects of the monetary and commercial convulsions of 1857. Railroad interests generally throughout the country were engulphed in the monetary maelstrom, and were at the lowest ebb tide. But he proved himself equal to the herculean task. He rescued the road from all its embarrassments, and succeeded in bringing it up to its present prosperous condition, so that now it ranks among the first, in every respect, in the country. He was appointed General Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway in 1864, and the present excellent condition of that great thoroughfare is another monument to his efficiency as a skillful and accomplished railroad man. When that road was leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad in July 1869, he was appointed General Manager. And now when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have determined to place all their western lines under the control of a separate Directory, they have seen fit to appoint him General Manager, and every one who is interested in railroad traffic will heartily endorse the appointment. He possesses all the qualifications necessary for the arduous and responsible position. He combines financial skill with administrative ability of the highest order, and is well acquainted with all the minute details of railroading from the staking of a line to the completion of its superstructure, and the safe and rapid movement of trains. If success is within the achievement of human ability, he will not fail to secure it. These appointments, coming in such rapid succession from a corporation like the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are the highest attestation that could be given of his merits, and fitness for the profession to which he has devoted his life.

We are inclined to believe that there was no foundation for the report that was telegraphed over the country last Monday, that most of the old employes on the lines, now about to pass under the control of the Pennsylvania Company, will be removed. We venture to say that no person will be removed who is competent. The general officers will not sacrifice any man for the purpose of making room for friends. That is not their wont. The only question with them will be, is he competent? and if proved to be so, his position is secure. No changes nor appointments have as yet been made, unless they have taken place within the past twenty-four hours, and none will be made hurriedly.

We think however, that we can predict one appointment that will be made. There is no doubt that F. R. Myers, Esq., will be appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the consolidated lines. He is one of the best general ticket agents in the country, and we know of no one who is better qualified for the position, to which he will, in all probability, be called. It will require no little skill, patience and judgment to arrange the minute and general details of the ticket and passenger department of the consolidated lines, and Mr. Myers possesses them all. He is besides a gentleman who stands high in the estimation of the public, and his appointment, when made, will give universal satisfaction. We rather incline to the belief that the two suites of rooms on the second floor of the building of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St Louis Railway, on Seventh avenue, which are now being handsomely refitted, are for his accommodation. If so, he will be most heartily welcomed back to Pittsburgh.

We have seen fit to pen the above remarks for the satisfaction of the public inasmuch as there was much misunderstanding abroad as to the nature and objects of the Pennsylvania Company.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

An intelligent but exceedingly modest correspondent sends us the following communication, directing public attention to the alarming increase of marriages between those of kindred blood. The subject is one worthy attention, more especially since it is attracting so much debate in other countries. Our correspondent writes:

BUTLER, PA., March 29, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE—I have long looked for some one to endeavor to excite public interest on a subject which, I think, is of vital importance. Not wishing to appear in print myself I desire to call your attention to it, and, if you are in sympathy with me on the subject, you can call editorial notice to it. I refer to the intermarriage between relatives, for instance, first cousins. Reports published by the Superintendents of several Western Insane Asylums, (of the States of Ohio and Indiana I think) prove that nearly two-thirds of the inmates of said institutions are the offspring of parents who are *first cousins*. It is a noted fact that the children of parents who are related to each other are in four cases out of six, sufferers either in body or mind, or both. While the reports of which I speak show some of the fearful consequences of such unions, they by no means give us an adequate idea of the same. How many imbeciles and cripples, the suffering offspring of incestuous parents, are there of whom the world never hears! If in any one State, two-thirds of the inmates of the Insane Asylums are the offspring of incestuous unions, there may be in that same Commonwealth hundreds who suffer less from the same cause. Yea, we can say more. Two-fifths of the children whose father and mother are first cousins, are actually insane!

In Germany marriages within the fifth generation of consanguinity are strictly prohibited, and where is there a harder race on earth than the Germans?

Now, our State Legislature has power to regulate these matters, and I wish you would call the attention of the people to it in an editorial. Perhaps there is little hope that any wholesome legislation can be effected, but no harm could be done by calling the people's attention to it. The statistics to which I referred were published in a Philadelphia paper in the fall of 1869, and if I can find them I will send them to you.

Not wishing to make myself conspicuous I will not sign my name this time.

SUBSCRIBER.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DRESDEN, SAXONY, March 8, 1870.

The French National Assembly have ratified the German terms of peace, and tranquility has again returned to Europe. The news will be a thing of the past long before this reaches you. The event will be ever memorable to both France and Germany the former writhing under the yoke of defeat has been compelled to relinquish her maiden fortress, pay an extraordinary indemnity, and bear the bitter pang of seeing the conquerors march through the streets of her capital. For Germany the war has been a grand achievement, they have vanquished a mighty nation; have placed themselves as one of the first powers of Europe, and now rejoice in a united Fatherland and an Emperor King. The terrible drama of the past six months has been one long and continued scene of bloody strife. It has closed, and we can now wish that war would disappear from the world's stage forever and be denounced by civilization as unholy. How happy all appeared as they read the little telegram —which had been carried throughout the city with great rapidity, announcing the return of peace. How beautiful looked the streets and avenues full of the many colored flags of the different German States fluttering in the breeze of that balmy spring day. In seemed like some grand gala-day and every one had experienced a new found joy which was visible on almost every countenance. I will proceed to tell you of the rejoicings in Dresden, and of the official peace festival held a few days ago.

THE TROPHIES OF WAR.

On the 2d of this month a procession of artillery was arranged, which exhibited the captured cannon of the war and was inspected by the King. The line formed in the morning and immediately proceeded to the palace. His Majesty appeared on the front balcony, and not generally given to public speaking merely paid his respects to the line, as it passed by him, from time to time, and looking inquiringly at the mitrailleuses and other trophies which composed the train. From here they were taken to the Zwinger and placed on exhibition. The gates had been guarded to allow the procession to march in first. After being opened the public rushed in as if they were going to see some grand show never before witnessed—as in fact the mitrailleuse did prove to many—in a short time each piece was surrounded and the terrors of modern warfare examined well. The boys were on top of them and under them and worked the wheels and lifted the plates to show how it was done as if perfect adepts at the business These cannons are mostly from Paris and Strasburg—one or two immense guns from the latter place.

Berlin has the largest cannon captured, and Dresden has the next in size. This ordnance will remain in the place above mentioned, for some time, while others are placed for public inspection, at different points in the city.

All are made of brass or bronze and seem to be gotten up in costly style; on the top appears the name of each, and immediately below a large initial "N," nicely engraved.

STUDENTS TURN OUT.

The students wishing to do their share in the peace rejoicings had a grand torch light procession, made up principally of the members of the Dresden Polytechnic Institute, and various other academies, together with some curiously dressed Knights of the olden time. The line was headed by corps men from the Institute, on horse back, these young gentlemen were attired in velvet jackets, jaunty little caps, and the usual jack boots, presenting altogether quite an attractive appearance Two martial bands accompanied them, and kept up stirring music the whole evening. They first marched to the Castle and were there received by the King. A Committee of the students waited upon His Majesty and tendered their congratulations on the return of peace, and hopes for a continued prosperity to the country. After some song singing, they resumed the march and having done the city pretty well, returned to their place of formation at a late hour, when all threw their torches in one heap and burned them singing *Gaudeamus igitur* as they passed around the fire.

THE PEACE FESTIVAL.

The day and evening selected for the official peace festival were all that could be desired. It was not ordered till the 5th inst., owing to the great amount of work attending the preparations for an illumination. The city by this time had become one galaxy of beauty and grandeur; most every house had its flag or was covered with wreaths of pine, and garlands stretched across the streets bearing flowers of rarest beauty. The store windows displayed their goods in appropriate colors, or had small statues and monuments with mottoes on them of a patriotic character. The railroads brought thousands of strangers into the city continually, and on midday it was almost impossible to effect a passage through the thoroughfares. A large statue of "Germania" had been temporarily placed in Alt Markt, and around the platform were arranged all the flags and banners of the Trades' Unions. A number of singing societies assembled about twelve o'clock, and in half an hour the whole square was one living mass. A regular order of exercises was gone through with—I will not note them in full—the Mayor of the city made a short speech and after other performances he called upon the people to sing their national anthem and, immediately full 20,000 voices swelled together in the *Wacht am Rhein*. It was truly a grand sight and one not soon to be forgotten. At the side of Germania, whose white form towered high in the air, stood the American flag, for what particular purpose it was placed there I am unable to determine, unless the Goddess was manifesting her friendship towards the country where so many of her sons had found happy homes, and were so well cared for by its people; be that as it may, it was with a high degree of pleasure that I looked upon the pretty star spangled banner, in the position it occupied on that eventful occasion. Right next to it was draped the black, white and red of the North German Confederation.

DRESDEN ILLUMINATED.

The joy and confusion of the day were but a prelude to what the evening brought forth. As soon as darkness set in the whole city became one glaring sea of light, and the streets shone forth with the brightness of day. The public buildings were covered with gas fixtures of the most expensive description, and it appeared as if each person had tried to eclipse his neighbor in point of attraction. The City Hall and Royal Palace contained sheets of fire, showing the arms of Saxony and Prussia, large initials of the King and Prince, and stars of great size and dazzling brilliancy over the gateways, all displaying the architecture of the buildings in a pleasing manner. Large fires in urns before the Japanese Palace lighted up that majestic structure, while similar fires kept constantly burning in front of the old gallery, threw a ruddy glare on its crumbling pillars, and made visible the holes and fissures created during the wars and revolution of long ago. On the old stone bridge were placed monuments, containing transparencies telling of the chief battles and capitulations of the recent war. A very pretty sight was an Elbe steamer anchored in the middle of the river, with rows of variously colored lights extending fore and aft, and the masts and chimneys hung with tiny jets and miniature lanterns.

From the shore the whole outline of a vessel could be distinguished, and it appeared like a sort of phantom ship in the water. During the evening part of the royal family rode out to see the illuminations of the city. A number of Uhlans mounted, led the procession, and then came His Majesty, King John, in his open carriage, with the Crown Princess at his side, the Princess George and her family following them. Next came the Maids of Honor and various other attaches of the palace, all riding in court equipages, and the rear was brought up by Germans, English and Americans. Both Princesses were prettily attired and their winning smiles and bows delivered on all sides, called forth loud cheers from the populace. The waving of flags and handkerchiefs marked the evening throughouts. As I said before, the streets were almost impassable, but much trouble was spared by compelling everyone to go to the right or left, and no vehicles were permitted to make their appearance excepting those following the royal procession. I was much pleased, too, with the good order and decorum manifested everywhere—no drunkenness whatever was observable—the firemen were out in case of danger, and the efficient gensdarme stood at the intersections of streets to keep the people continually moving. I must admit we have much to learn from the Germans at displays of this kind. The French prisoners were politely requested not to appear in crowds during the evening, and this was complied with, some few were visible, but they were permitted to walk around very peaceably, and no contumely was offered them at any time.

Dresden has rejoiced in a praiseworthy manner, and all seemed happy to celebrate the declaration of peace. The grand carnival which proved such a success, closed with the approaching hour of midnight, and in a short time the noisy city, which had worn the aspect of mid day, was wrapt in the darkness of night, and no light was visible, save that of the guard away up in the tower of the old Saxon castle.

J. V. H.

The New French Patriots.

On the 27th ult., the same day on which a police agent was so cruelly murdered in Paris, the Place de la Bastile was infested with a band of infuriated rabble. A *chef de bataillon* of Zouaves was riding past, when several National Guards commanded him to salute the Column of Liberty. "I take orders from no one," he replied in a firm voice, "and I will not uncover my head, since you make pretensions to force me to do so." He was immediately surrounded, dragged from his horse, and belabored with blows and kicks by the raging crowd. With a desperate effort he succeeded in escaping into the *Cafe Piton*, and hiding himself from his pursuers. Captain Ducos, of the same regiment, who had witnessed this scene, hastened to the help of his superior officer, but was received by the rioters with cries of "Coward! Capitulard!" "I a capitulard!" exclaimed the brave officer, with indignation, "I have four wounds to show, two of which are in my left shoulder." With a refined cruelty the mob struck the wounded officer repeatedly on the wounded shoulder, and it was only by the bold and menacing attitude he assumed that he escaped out of their hands.

A WEDDING was appointed to take place last Wednesday at Port Jefferson, Long Island, but on the wedding eve the groom was either drowned or murdered. The bride is overwhelmed with grief. The body of the groom has not been recovered.

MYSTERIOUS.

An Unclaimed Trunk in Chicago.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Yesterday afternoon, as the tugboat S. V. R. Watson was starting out of Magazine Slip, east of South Halsted Street Bridge, two of the deck-hands observed a portion of a man floating in the river. The Captain of the boat called out to Policeman O'Meara, who was standing on the bridge, and he went to the bank, and assisted the deck-hands in hauling the remains to the shore. O'Meara repaired to the South Branch Sub-Station and reported the fact, and another officer returned with him to the place. The two took the body out of the water, and laid it on a plank. There was no head upon the body, and the legs were wanting. The front of the neck looked as if it had been cut with a knife, and that portion near the spinal column, although somewhat jagged, had evidently been chopped off with a cleaver or some sharp instrument. The lower portion of the body and the legs had been cut off with the same instrument, as the front part was cut clean, and the back part, near the spinal column, rough. Upon lifting up the right arm some blood was observed, and an examination resulted in finding a wound, probably a stab, about an inch and a quarter long. The arm was broken in two places above the elbow, but the skin was not bruised. From the appearance of the hands, the man had been a worker in salt. This was the opinion of two German physicians, one of whom, however, thought the remains had been in the water five months, and the other only five days.

The finding of the mutilated remains brought to the place a large number of people, each of whom had a theory as to the manner in which the man met his death. The tug-boat captain maintained that the wheel of his boat had struck the body and cut it up, as he had noticed that the wheel did not work free when he started. The physicians thought that, from the appearance of the trunk, this was impossible. They also exploded a theory that some medical students had thrown the cadaver into the river, by averring that no student would cut a body in that way. The wife of a missing man was sent for, but she was confident the remains were not those of her husband.

The Coroner made his appearance about half-past four o'clock. He summoned a jury who, after viewing the body, adjourned to a saloon, where an inquest was held. The evidence elicited was very indefinite, and the jury returned a verdict that death resulted from some unknown cause. The remains were sent to the dead-house, but they will probably never be recognized. The doctors were of the opinion that deceased was a full grown man, and about 30 years of age. If he had been a worker in salt, he was most probably employed in some packing house. Many persons took this view of the case, and were confident that the man had been engaged in a fight with packing house employes, was killed, chopped up with a cleaver, and thrown into the river.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* having done its little best to destroy the Republican party, and not being satisfied with the results of its efforts, now devotes a column and a half to an endeavor to prove that Washington, besides being the father of his country, was the father of an illegitimate son called Colonel Posey, who was the first Territoral Governor of Indiana.

WHAT BURNS OFFERS THE PUBLIC.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., corner Penn and Sixth streets, has one of the most complete drug and perfumery stores in the two cities, and his stock is always fresh and serviceable. He has now in store a full supply of St. Louis Michigan water, Hathon Congress Water, and High Rock Congress Water, together with a superior assortment of fine toilet articles and perfumery in great variety. He has also a very desirable stock of English and Scotch ales and pure liquors for medicinal purposes. Crown Jewels and Golden Drops are only sold by Burns & Co., corner Penn and Sixth streets.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.

The efficacy of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition, and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the med cine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM

IS OFF

SPECIAL IN

I

Silks and Sprin

At 12½c., New Spring Delaines.
At 25c., Japanese Cloths for Suits.
At 25c., Black and Colored Corded Alpacas.
At 18¾c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
At 33 and 37½c., Alpaca Plaids, extra wide.
At 12½c., Wash Poplins, extra good for price.
At 75c., Plain Japanese Silks.
At 90c., Striped and Plaid Japanese Silks.

Brocaded Japanese Silks

VERY CHEAP.

At $1.25, Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks, an extra bargain.
At 1 87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $8.50, Japanese Silk Robes.
At 6¾c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 10c., the best Makes Light and Dark Calicoes
At 12½c, yard-wide Bleached Shirting, a superior article.
At 18¾c., White Irish Linen, a special bargain.
At 50c., 10-4 White Twilled Sheeting, very cheap.
New Cassimeres and Jeans.
Table Linens and Table Napkins.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
New Calicoes, Percales and Chintzes, Black and White Skirting.
Spring Dress Goods, the latest fabrics and colors.

AT

Very Low Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm an

MOORHOUSE

(SUCCESSORS TO

No. 21 FIFT

Have now opened their Spri most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,

At the Lowest

MOORHOUSE

21 Fifth

mh16:68

FOR SALE.

MAGNIFICENT

BUILDING SITES.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,

No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to

R. G. HERRON.

mh24:c69 ON THE PREMISES.

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

BAILEY & CO.,

12th and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA

BRIDAL SILVER

French Bronzes,

FINE WATCHES,

Mantel Sets.

A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.

"HILL & ADAMS

Sewer Pipe Company."

Manufacturers of

Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Also, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hydraulic Cements, Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tiles &c.

Office and Warehouse,
Nos. 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

Send for Price List. mh25:c63

THE PLACE

To Buy Cheap.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

JEWELERS, 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, GOLD CHAINS, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A fine assortment of Ladies' Gold Watches at $30 prices. mh25

NOTICE.—In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of "a Company to erect a Bridge over the Ohio River, from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, at or near the mouth of Saw Mill Run, Allegheny County, to the City of Allegheny," will be opened as follows, to-wit:

At the office of Roberts, Martin & Co., in Temperanceville, on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th days of April, 1871.

At the office of D. L. Patterson & Co., No. 74 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1871.

At the office of R. H. & H. E. Davis, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th days of April, 1871.

At the office of Phelps, Parke & Co., No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1871.

The books will be open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

By order of the Commissioners,

mh25:c69 JOHN E. PARKE, Secretary.

MULES AND HORSES

FOR SALE.

15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROOM and ENTRY PIT MULES.
5 heavy DRAFT HORSES.
5 Light DRIVING HORSES.

For sale by

S. B. SMITH,
38 Carry street,
Allegheny city.

da30:66

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEMPLE

ERING

DUCEMENTS

I N

g Dress Goods.

NEW HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

At Low Prices.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

A very large stock of choice Spring Styles Would call special attention to a large lot slightly imperfect at $2 and $2 50 great bargains.

At 5c., Mens' Cotton Socks.
12½c., Mens' Cotton Socks, extra heavy double heels.
10c., Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Cotton Socks.
3c., Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs.
12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
75c., Men's White Dress Shirts.
75c., Mens' Colored Kid Gloves.
$1.25, Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves the best.
$1 00, Ladies' White Woven Skirts.
$1, Black and White Balmoral Skirts, worth $2
75c., Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Embroidered Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings
A complete stock of White Goods.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

AT

POPULAR PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

d New Goods!

& CARSTEN,

BATES & BELL)

H AVENUE,

ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French

Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,

Market Prices.

& CARSTEN,

Avenue.

W. E. SCHMERTZ

& CO.,

31 Fifth Avenue,

Have just received the largest and most complete stock of

Ladies', Misses and Children's

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

GENTS' AND BOYS'

Calf Boots, Gaiters and Balmorals,

Of Best New York manufacture, which are equal to any custom made, and which are selling at

LOW PRICES.

At 31 Fifth Avenue.

mh 8:055

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS.

1204 Frankfort Avenue,

Above Girard Ave, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturer of CARRIAGES, Exclusively First-Class

NEWEST STYLES.

Carriages, Landaus, Landaulets, Close coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Rockaways, Phaetons, Rockaways, Hearses &c., *suitable for private, family and public use.* Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Those wishing to see the work on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. mh17:055

TREES! TREES!

Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery, Grapevines, Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c.

ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.

Also, a large and general stock of WARRANTED VEGETABLE SEED, CHOICE FLOWER SEED, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

112 Smithfield street.

Catalogues free. ja18

FLORENCE KRAMER. WM. M. VOGLESON

Kramer & Vogleson,

No. 179 Liberty Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,

Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.

fe24:n8

CURRY INSTITUTE.

2 and 4 SIXTH ST., Pittsburgh.

The Spring Term of this Institution will open on the FIRST MONDAY of April, and close on the last day of June, 1871.

Tuition for 3 months, in advance, $20.

The coming term promises to be one of the most prosperous in the history of this Institution. The exercises will comprise a complete outline and review of all the Studies of the Normal Course, including Class Drills, Methods of Teaching, School organization and Government; and a course of Lectures, embracing all subjects relating to School matters.

A SPECIAL CLASS for the study of Mental Science, Geometry and Algebra, will be formed for Professional Teachers and others wishing to devote their whole time to these

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26-tf

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 30, 1871.

The discount market is not working easily this week. The demand for loans has been active and steady, and borrowers have found it difficult at times to supply their wants at once, or upon reasonable rates of interest.

The money pressure at this season of the year has hitherto been of but short duration, and private lenders would be wise to take all acceptable paper at fair rates. A month hence there will be the same class of paper absorbed by the banks at lower figures.

In local stocks there is but little doing, the demand and supply both meagre.

The New York market is fractionally stronger in Government bonds and Gold this afternoon and weaker throughout the Railway list save in one or two instances. Northwesterns are very strong. The Vanderbilt stocks are lower. The rise in Milwaukee and St. Paul has been checked and there is a good deal of doubt over the future course of Ohio and Mississippi. As to Erie, a correspondent says:

"The Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. crowd appear to be selling, and they affirm "that should a Receiver be appointed, he will be the nominee of Fisk and Gould, and therefore they don't care how soon the road goes under or where the stock drops to" but which is cat and which is meat Wall street cannot tell. Another report says that Fisk and his friends are buying, and advising their friends to do the same quietly, as they will be able to get the stock to put up 33 per cent above present figures.

"Uncle Daniel is having a rough time of it over his "shorts" in Lake Shore, it is said, and his enemies are indisposed to let up for the present, but it is not likely that he will be under reports that the big bear had covered or borrowed all that was necessary for the present, but it is not known.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	115¼	115¼
6-20—1862	112	111¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	108	108
Currency 6s	114½	115
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	95¾
Do Scrip	92¼	92¼
Erie	20¼	21¾
Reading	102¼	102¼
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	112¼	113¾
Rock Island	114¾	114¾
Chicago & N. W.	87¾	88
Do. Preferred	96¾	97¾
St. Paul, Common	61¾	60¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Wabash	56¾	57¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¼	47⅜
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	59	59
Adams Express	74⅜	74⅞
U. S. Express	48⅜	48
Wells, Fargo	63	63

NEW YORK, March 30, 1871.

Gold steady with small volume of business; opened 110¾ and closed at 110⅜@110⅝. Loans made at 1 to 2 per cent. Carrying rates 1 per cent. Clearances about $20,000. At the Treasury sale bids amounted to 4,122,000 at prices ranging from 109 51-000@110 16-000; awards of $1,000,000 from 110-10 to 110-26.

Governments opened steady and advanced during the day from ¼ to ⅞ per cent., with the exception of 10-40s, which were weak. Sixes of 1881 and currency sixes were the strongest and closed firm. The new loan is meeting with decided favor and the noticeable feature in its favor is its early success and the fact that subscriptions are no longer limited to National Banks. Some large private banking houses in this city have taking hold of the work in good earnest.

The stock market was rather weak and feverish early in the day but later became strong and so continued up to the close. Western Union was the principal feature and sold up to 59¾; next in point of interest was Lake Shore and New York Central. In express stocks small dealings. Money easy at 4 per cent. and a good deal of currency is going to the interior part; and we have good authority for saying that a continuation is made up of nearly the same firms and speculators who figured in like movement last December has been formed to lock up money and to-morrow's operations looking to a stringency will begin. To-day, and yesterday large amount of stocks had been sold on account of the combination in the Treasury. It is reasonable to expect that it can be counted for throwing its influence in favor of ease, as stringent money would check subscriptions to the new loan. The Secretary of the Treasury will be in this city to-morrow or the day after so that prompt action if deemed necessary can be had without delay. State securities have been dull and heavy in everything excepting Tennessee old and new, and Virginia bonds which have been strong and active.

Sterling exchange, 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of '81, 116, 5-20's, '62, 112¾; do '64, 111¾; do '65, 112; do new, 110¾; do '67, 110¾; do '68, 111¾; 10-40's, 107¾; currency 6's, 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missouris, 92¾; Tennessees, old, 66; do new, 64¾; Virginias, new, 71¾; do old, 70¾; North Carolinas, old, 46; do new, 24.

Western Union Telegraph 60¾; Quicksilver 12; Mariposa 5; preferred 9¾; Adams Express 74¾; Wells Fargo 43, American Union 47¾; United States 48; Pacific Mail 43¾; New York Central 95¾; Scrip 92¾, Erie 21; preferred 47¾; Harlem 128; preferred 129; Reading 103; Michigan Central 121¾; Central and Pacific 113¾; Northwest 88¾; preferred 96¾; Rock Island 114¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 61¾; preferred 79¾; Wabash 57¾; preferred 79; Ft. Wayne 96¾; Terre Haute 38¾; preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 118; preferred 119¾; Ohio & Mississippi 47¾; C. C. 86¾; Baltimore and Ohio 157; Lake Shore 102; Illinois Central 134¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 30, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7½@8 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—The market is almost bare of Soda Ash, and with considerably inquiry sales are being made at an advance; it is not likely, however, that the advance will be sustained any length of time. Pearls unchanged at 9@9¼, and Potash 7¾.

APPLES—The supply of green apples is almost exhausted and the season is about over. Most of the offerings are in bad condition and are hard to sell at any price. Good sound apples may be quoted at $4@4.50 per bbl.

BEANS—In good supply and light request; may be quoted at $1.85@2 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for strictly prime and we can report sales at 30@35. Common and medium is dull and neglected.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

BROOM CORN—4@6½ cts.

CANNED FRUITS—Are in good supply and the demand is light, unusually so for this season of the year; it is thought, however, that there will soon be an improvement, as green apples are about played out, and dried peaches are scarce and high.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 21¾@22—usual advance for small lots. The tendency is downward in sympathy with crude.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm but unchanged: New York Goshen, 18¾@19; Ohio Goshen, 17¾@18 cts.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@$2¼, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@17 per bbl, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½; mixed, 11@12 and halves, 13@14. Apples, 6@8 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 12@13 cts.

EGGS—With a fair demand and a continued falling off in the receipts, the market is firmer though as yet there is no quotable advance in prices, and we continue to quote at 15@16. There is not one barrel coming in now where there was 3 last week, and the stock in this market is not as large by one half, as it was then. It is well enough to bear in mind, however, that there is no inquiry as yet for shipment, and that prices are as high here relatively as they are in the east.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 72; may be quoted at 70 in small lots.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. The receipts for some weeks past have been unusually light but the supply, nevertheless, has been and is still fully equal to the present requirements. We continue to quote at $6.75@7 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, small lots, in store, $6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat is weaker, and the mills are asking for concessions; we now quote at $1.46@1.48 for red and $1.50@1.56 for white. This weakness may be attributed mainly to a decline in Philadelphia which has checked shipments from here to that point, and dealers can do fully as well, if not better, now by selling here at our quotations, than by shipping east. The receipts continue meagre, and the supply in this market is by no means large. Oats, steady but unchanged. 55@56 buying, and 57@58 selling; 1,000 in store, 60. Corn is steady but unchanged; sales on wharf and track at 70@72—small sales at usual advance. Rye is at a standstill. Oatmeal and the receipts continue very light; the demand, however, is not as active as it was some two or three weeks ago. The Barley market is quiet and dull and devoid of anything new or important; we continue to quote at $1.85@$3 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady and moderately active, particularly for Sugars, which are firm but not quotably higher. Coffees, dull with a drooping tendency. Molasses and Syrups unchanged. Foreign Fruits firmer and, within the past few days, Prunes have advanced ¾ of a cent per pound, in the east—there is no advance here, as yet. Following are the ruling quotations:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 58; other grades, 45@50.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars refining, 10¾@11. Crushed, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1.30; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; prime, 9c; good, 8½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12½c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $12@13. Baled on wharf, $14@16.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 22@25 cts.

HOMINY—$5.00@5.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@3¼ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green buttmilk over and steer 7@8; green and kip 14@16; dry salt, 18@19.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $3.25 per bbl and eastern at $3.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.70@1.75 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—We can report an improved demand, but both quality and choice, prices; Middlings, $1.60@1.80; Bran, $1.30@1.40; Seconds, $1.90@1.50, that is in a jobbing way. Round lots, of course, will bring these prices.

ONIONS—Dull and drooping and the great bulk of the offerings are in bad condition.

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil quoted at $1.08@1.10, and Linseed at 95@96.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9@9¼; Sugar Cured do, 10¾; Ribbed Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾; Lard, 12¾ in tcs and 13¾ in buckets and kegs. Country lard, 11@12¾. Dried Beef, 19.

PEANUTS—8¾@9 cts.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely and the market is somewhat easier to buy at yet there has been no actual decline in prices. We continue to quote at $1.20@1.30 per bushel, the inside figure for prime. Peerless and Peach Blows, Prime Jersey Sweets, $5 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is dull and drooping; we quote at $7.50@7.75. Timothy, nominal. Flaxseed, $2.18@2.20.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crompton, 8¾; Fels Naptha, 8¾; Workman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 14¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 8¾@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 30, 1871.

The Petroleum market was again excessively dull and heavy to-day, and the advices from the oil regions, New York and Philadelphia were of a similar character. Creek operators generally are anxious to sell, but the trouble with them is in finding buyers; there seems to be no demand worthy of the name, outside of the oil regions, and, recently, if reports are true, buyers have become very scarce even there. Refined continues to decline, though the impression is gaining strength that it is not likely to go much lower; while, on the other hand, the feeling is very generally entertained, that there must be a still further decline in Crude.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported. April offered at 10¾, with no buyers. Regular sold sales yesterday at 10¾@10¾. Seller all year quoted at 10¾@10¾; and buyer until July at 11. On lower grades offers to sell at 9¾, with no report of some settlements, having been made at $5.90.

REFINED.

Continues dull and weak, and drooping. Spot or March is quoted down to 23¾ and April at 23¾. Futures are nominal. Indeed, there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant Oil Works 74, account J Munhall; Sunbeam 100 bbls, account J Wilkins; Standard 100 W, account same; Forsythe's 90, account J B Barbour; Peerless O W 330, account Duncan & Co; Clipper 100, account Thomas & Co; Hackett; Aladdin O W 80, account Thomas Chess.

Total.....1,558 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Braun & Wagner 476 bbls refined oil to Warring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzeimer & Koehler & Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 350 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 238 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total.....1,400 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Ref. Co. 266 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 12 M.—Crude 13¾; refined March, 23¾; April, 23¾@24c; May, 24¾@25c; June, 24¾; July, 25c bid.

5:30 P. M.—March 23c; April 23¾@23¾c; May 24¾@25c; June, July, 24¾c; July, 25, crude 13¾c.

NEW YORK, March 30.—12 P. M.—Market dull and quiet. No transactions reported. 23¾c; bulk, 19¾c; sales, at these figures quantity unknown. 13¾c; to 5¼c; Refined, 23¾c; to 24c; bulk, 19¾c; to 20c.

3:30 P. M.—Crude, 13¾c@13¾c. Refined, ties not reported.

ROUSEVILLE, March 30—11:30 A. M.—Market dull and offering at $4.; 6 bbls sold.

TITUSVILLE, March 30—12 M.—Market quiet and inactive; $4 bid; $4.05 asked; no sales.

TIDIOUTE, March 30—1:30 P. M.—Market dull and nothing doing at $4.

OIL CITY, March 30.—Market quiet at $4.15.

PARKER'S, March 30.—11 A. M.—Market quiet and no transactions; holding at $4.15@4.20.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 30.—11 A. M.—Market dull at $3.70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 30.—11:15 A. M.—Market quiet and dull at $4.05; $4.10 bid. Nothing doing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 30th, 1871.

FLOUR.—Quiet and steady.

WHEAT.—No 2, spring quiet and easier, closed at $1.24; cash this P. M. quiet at $1.24 sellers option.

OATS.—No 2, declined ¼c, closed at 47¼c.

RYE.—No 2, dull and almost nominal at 91c.

BARLEY.—No 2, quiet firm at 87c.

HIGHWINES.—Active firm at 87c.

PROVISIONS.—Quiet and easier.

MESS PORK.—Closed at $20.10@20.12½ c seller April; $20.62 seller May.

LARD—11¾ seller April; 11¾ seller May.

DRY SALTED.—Shoulders 7c loose.

HOGS.—Easier at 6@7¼c. Receipts, 177 head. Shipments 4,000 head.

CATTLE.—Dull 35c lower at $4.00@6.75.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 30—Cotton dull and drooping; n dding upland, 15¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine western State, $6.00@6.45; common to good extra, $6.50@6.70; good to choice, $6.70@7.25; white western extra, $7.25@7.75; Ohio extra, $6.70@7.40; St. Louis, $6.80@8.00. Rye flour, $4.75@5.00. Cornmeal quiet. Whiskey dull at 91¾@92c. Wheat dull and unchanged; old spring, $1.43¾@1.44; mixed, $1.37; new, $1.45@1.50; red and amber, $1.65@1.70. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; mixed western, 82@83½c; yellow, 83@84c; white, 84@85c. Oats quiet; Ohio, 67@71 for latter choice white. Hay firm at $1.20 for shipping; $1.25@1.30 for retail. Hops firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio 18½@19c in gold. Sugar steady; Cuba 9@9¼c. Rice 8¼@8¾c. Crude petroleum 13¾c, refined 23¾c. Pork dull and declined; mess, new $21.12½; prime pork, $18@18.50; prime mess, new $19@19.25. April to July $21@21.12½. Beef quiet; mess $16@16.75 extra $15@17.50, hams $24@31. prime mess $25@28, India 29@31. Cut meats dull; hams 12@15c, shoulders 8¾@8¾c, middles dull. Lard nominal; prime steam 11¾@12¼c; kettle dried 12¾c. Butter dull and declined; western 12@30c, State 20@40c. Cheese drooping 11@16c.

LATER.—Flour nominal at $6.50@6.80 for shipping extras. Oats 67@70c for mixed western. Corn 83c. Lard dull and heavy. Eggs steady; March 16@17¾c; others unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Business fairly active, and prices generally remain uniform; Hamilton S prints are reduced 1 cent per yard, viz: H. S., 18c, and S. S., 17c; Richmond prints are selling at 13½c for fancies; 10¾c for Quaker styles; Frocks, 16c, and Double Fancy, 11¾c; American Prints, 10c; Garner, 9c; Amoskeag and Freeman, 8¾c; Cocheco, steady and in good request at 18c for printed, and 20c for printed S-reps, and Alpaces. Ginghams are in fair demand at 15c for Lancaster, 12c for Glasgow, and 12c for Hartford. Pacific percales keep well, and sold up at 22½c, and Manchester at 14in. Brown sheetings of popular makes in moderate demand at 12¾c, and heavy brown sheetings at 13@12¾c, while light makes sell at 11c. Bleached muslins of desirable grades are well sold up, and prices are firm at 21c for New York Mills; 20c for Wamsutta and Manville; 19c for Tuscarora and Utica; 18c for Mascoville; 15c for Hope; 11c for Reynolds, A A; 8c for Amoskeag Glaced Cambrics; 7c for Victory, H; 3c for American and Amoskeag grain bags, and 35c for Stark A bags.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Raining all day and the market dull and overstocked, while trade has declined all around. Beeves cost 2@3c, or more than can be sold at a strong ¾c decline in prices; 12@14½c, thin to fair; 14@15c, good to extra; most sales at 13@13½c; 6 Illinois 7¾ cwt 13@15c; 50 fine Ohio 7¾ cwt, 15c; 30 Illinois thin 5¾ cwt, 12½c; 120 same weight 13c. Sheep 1,000 and trade and prices few selling; holders are not yielding much; 1 car State sheared 80 lbs, $5.80 per cwt; 1 car Michigan wool 97 lbs at $5. Butchers are determined to press down on prices. Hogs—3,100 and dull at 7¼@7¾c for five and 8¾@9¾ for heavy to light drove; 100 this selling at 9½@9¾.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—Tobacco firmer and slightly stiffer in price; lugs $5.50@6.75; good cutting $7.50. Cotton declining and nothing doing; 14c. Flour—Limited shipping demand, but very steady; extra family $6.25. Grain in good local demand. Wheat—White spring from store $1.40@1.50. Corn 65c. Oats 58c. Rye 96c, including sacks. Mess pork quiet; asking $21 in lots. Bacon in light demand on orders; sides 10¾c; clear sides 11¾c for packed in round lots. Bulk meats very quiet; hams in fair demand. Lard—In fair demand; prime leaf in tierces 12¾c; do in kegs 13¾c. Whisky quiet at 86c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Cotton steady; middling 14¾c. Flour and grain unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar steady. Molasses quiet. Linseed oil 93c. Eggs drooping at 14¾c. Clover seed unsettled; on arrival at 9.75, from store $10.25. Timothy seed quiet and unchanged. Pork dull but held firm. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear ribs 9¾@9¾c; clear 9¾c. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders 8c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 10¾c. Hogs quiet and weak at $6.50@6.90. Whiskey firm at 86c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Cotton quiet 14¾c.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—Cotton quiet 14c.

MOBILE, March 30.—Cotton quiet 14¼c.

GALVESTON, March 30.—Cotton—Good ordinary 13¾c.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat declined 1c: amber Michigan $1.44; No 1 red western $1.45¾@1.46. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 59½c; low 58¾c; Michigan 59c; white 61¾c. Oats quiet but unchanged: No 2 44c; Michigan 38c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Flour quiet, and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; red western $1.64@1.67. Rye $1.05. Corn—Yellow 80c. Oats firm. Provisions dull. Mess pork $21.50. Lard 12¾@12¾c. Petroleum—crude 11¾c; refined 23¾@23¾c. Whisky unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 30.—Cotton quiet; low middling 12¾c. Bulk meats: clear ribbed sides 10¼c; shoulders 8¾c, sugar cured hams 16¾c. Lard 13c. Corn 67c. Oats 59c. Wheat $1.15@1.30. Flour $6.50@8.00.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 2, $1.25. Oats; No. 2 drooping at 52c. Corn; No. 2 mixed steady at 60c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley nominal. Dressed hogs $7.00@7.50. Mess pork easier at $20.00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat without movement, 1.45@1.46 bid. Corn dull and unchanged; high mixed 63c. Oats steady; No. 1 State 56c. Crude petroleum dull, and hard to give quotations; refined dull 22c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—Flour unsettled; western family $7.25@8.50. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn steady; mixed western 59@59¾c. Oats 62@64c. Mess pork firm; $21.50. Bacon; shoulders 9c, sides 11c, clear rib sides 11¾c, hams 17@18c. Lard 13c. Whisky quiet; 91¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 30.—Flour demand light but holds firm. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; Extra $1.26. Oats dull and unchanged; mixed 56c. Clover seed quiet and steady at $5.50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 30.—2 cars staves, Wm Hasting; 2 bbls eggs, R & P Co; 2 do, Graham; 1 do, Lesk s iron, Jones & Laughlin; 3 bxs h ware, Whitmer & Co; 3 do iron seats, 6 bdls whls, T Hare & Bro; 2 bdls rims, F Brandt; 1 doz s rockers, Hammett & Son; 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 100 bbls flour, Lindsay, S & R; 100 bags oats, Godfrey & Clarke; 3 bbls 1 keg lard, F Seilers; 4 bbls eggs, Houck, J & Co; 100 bxs pipe, Johnston & C; 4 bbls potatoes, J McKinley & Co; 5 bdls gaggies, H Rea Jr; 23 bxs mdse, Harris & Ewing; 1 cs s iron, Muller & M; 31 bbls b glass, Agnew & C; 75 do do, Lindsay & Bro; 15 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 1 car stone, J J Knox; 171 sks corn, B Floyd.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 30.—1 car mdse, Wood worth & D; 1 car m feed, Houck, J & Co, 25 pkgs butter, 3 do d apples, 35 bbls g do, 3 do pkgs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 car butter, Gangwich; 3 pkgs butter, H Rea Jr; 1 do do, W H Graff & Co; 1 car s corn, 1 do oats, Scott & Gisal; 100 bbls flour, Dan Rhoades; 5 bbls hides, S Harbaugh & Co; 97 bbls flour, P Duff & Son; 40 cases wine, Littell & M; 30 sks g scraps, W Fiscus & Bro; 1 car mdse, Rosenbergeman & O'B; 37 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 1 bx butter, Keil & R; 7 pkgs pots, ones, 1 do apples, J S Blanchard; 50 bxs starch, Hubbard Bennett & Co; 58 sks potatoes, 5 do rye, McHenry & Hood; 33 do rags, J Dunlap; 36 pkgs potatoes, Gilmore & Co; 1 car mdse, Atlantic Oil Co; 2 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 7 bxs butter, Watt, Lang & Co; 150 bbls flour, 1 car millings, Shoenlaker & C; 1 do do, Graham; 1 household & H; 1 do do, Nantker & Son; 5 t kgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 40 bxs starch, H Riddle; 20 do do, J Watson & Son.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 30.—1 car metal, Lewis, O & P; 4 do do, Graff, B & Co; 1 cask ware, C Reizenstein; 40 sks flour, C McKnight; 2 bbls eggs, 2 bxs butter, Gangwich; 2 bbls eggs, G Meyer; 3 bdls twine, H Gerwig; 5 cars metal, Spang, C & Co; 1 car oats, Adams & Knox; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do lard, Double Pens, 2 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & C; 6 do do, E Hyde & Son; 2 kegs lard, E & C Magin; 46 bxs soap, S O'Gorman; 179 bes stoneware, Fred Andriessen.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 30, 11 cars coal, Keirl & Co; 1 do do, Lamb, Co; 40 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 do metal, Reese, Graff & D; 4 bgs seed, 25 do potatoes, Bruggeman & O'B; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, 4 pkgs eggs, Paul & G; 2 do butter, 3 do feathers, W Reedy; 1 bbl eggs, W M Gormley; 4 do do, W H Graff & Co; 1 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; McKinney & Son; 5 bbls eggs, Shipton & Wallace; 1 bx butter, Houck, J & Co.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, March 30—1 bbl eggs, J A Graff; 2 rolls leather, F Korb; 64 hubs, Forrester & C; 8 bgs c seed, 2 pkgs lard, 1 do butter, J H Spearing; 1 bdl bag tag, McCullough, S & Co; 24 do do oats, Hippley & B; 3 do rye, Bruggeman & O'B; 152 bdls s iron, Rogers & B; 19 bgs oats, Keil & Ritchart.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI, PER JUNIATA, March 30.—120 bgs o meal, J & W Thursby; lot s iron, Hallman & H; 4 bxs drugs, W H Brigham; 10 bdls lumber, W H Graff & Co; lot furniture, J Bernhard; do, Zinkead & Co; 6 bbls d peaches, J A Graff; 25 bbls lard, Forsythe, Orthell & Co; 35 bgs meal, M F Herron; 54 bales cotton, Holmes, B & Co; 5 bxs tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 15 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 15 do do, Hussey, Wells & D; 8 bbls oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 1,330 o bgs, I Dickey & Co; 50 tons metal, Loomis & C; 70 do do refrom, W Frurine; 4 bbls sugar, W Woods; 6 p wrungs, J Woodwell; 54 chairs, Lemon & Weise; 12 do, T B Young & Co; 5,000 feet lumber, Algeo, S & Co; 25 tons pig iron, Means & Co; 61 bdls paper, Pgh Paper Co.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, March 30.—20 bbls oil & D, McCracken, G & Co; 1 bx bacon, Johnston & C; 162 gails s ware, J P Gregg; 33 bgs oats, E A Fleuniken; 40 sks wheat, Wm. B D Moore; 16 pkgs, T Beck; 4 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & O'B; 13,000 feet lumber, E M Kebble.

PROFESSIONAL.

H. B. SWOOPE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

OFFICE IN CUSTOM HOUSE, 2d story. de29-f20

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE.

de28-f7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business. ja7-f6

B. F. KENNEDY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE, 2d floor, Room No. 2.

Prompt attention given to all legal business. de28-f30

Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, opposite St Paul's Cathedral. oct5-f6

JAS. W. MURRAY

Attorney at Law,

NO. 88 FIFTH AVENUE.

Jan14-f57 Pittsburgh.

Schmidt & Friday,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,

Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal

LEATHER,

Hides and Oil,

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 128 Second Avenue,

(Near Smithfield street.)

de3-f32 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW WALL PAPERS,

Now receiving, of new designs, for halls, dining rooms and chambers. Also, Plain Tints as I Decorations in extensive variety, at

No. 107 MARKET ST., near Fifth avenue.

oct9 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly with 6 feet 8 inches in channel last evening. Weather cloudy and raw with an occasional light fall of rain.

The Shannon will depart for New Orleans to-day.

The Exchange has a sign out for St. Louis.

The S. S. Merrill, was due last night and will doubtless be found in port this morning. She is a new and commodious side wheeler, this being her first trip; she will at once commence loading for the Upper Mississippi.

The Arlington will leave here every Wednesday, hereafter. She formerly left on Tuesday.

The Belle Vernon had over 20,000 packages of glass-ware.

Business at the landing continues slow.

The Juniata arrived about eleven o'clock yesterday with an excellent trip and departed again last night.

The Belle Vernon, departed for St. Louis with a big trip, about 1,000 tons, 600 on boat and 400 on barge, and a fair number of passengers. John Ferguson, and Johnston Mulrine are her pilots to Cincinnati.

The Granite State arrived from Portsmouth.

Robert Gordon, one of the Juniata's pilots is off duty last trip, having been called home by sickness in his family.

The Carrie Brooks is due from Zanesville this morning and will return as usual on Saturday.

The Ironsides' barges are filling up steadily for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. She is announced to depart on Monday.

The Lee Putnam from Nashville, was due last night.

The Belle Vernon takes on 1500 kegs of nails at Wheeling.

The Friendship is en route from St. Louis with a cargo of 1500 tons of iron ore.

The Mary Davage, and barges, arrived at St. Louis on Monday.

The Carrie V. Kountz came off the sectional dock at St. Louis on Tuesday.

The New Orleans Times of Sunday says: "Doubtless the bulk of the business season is already over; if so, we may this year expect a short season of trading and unusual dullness in the interior. We still have plenty of sugar molasses stored in the sugar-sheds, and as it has been there for months past, it is quite probable that it will remain there for some time, as we understand that shippers are awaiting a chance to ship at 6 or 7 cents, which rate would not pay the labor on it. Many of the Western packets which left last week and the previous week, had recourse to railroad iron, salt, and other small lots of measurement freight, and look but little, if any, sugar and molasses. The rates on sugar during the past week ruled at 25 cents per hundred, and will doubtless continue unchanged during the ensuing week."

—The Greenville Times of the 18th says of a dangerous break in the Lake Bollvar levee: "From Mr. S. Anderson, who is just from there, we are informed of this calamitous event. The outer levee broke night before last and the main levee across the mouth of Lake Bolivar yesterday. The break is beyond all power of repair, and the running water is continually enlarging it. It is running through a depth of from 8 to 10 feet. The planters throw hard to stop the first break, but in vain. It is impossible to predict with any accuracy the probable extent of country which will be flooded."

The tug Pioneer, bound down, with three slave barges in tow, was run into by the City of Carro, at daylight Monday morning, at Illem's Point, opposite Commerce, fifty miles below Memphis. One barge, containing 500 staves, belonging to Clarence Johnson, was totally lost. Another, containing 35,000 staves, belonging to Isaac Farnham, of Delphi, Ind., was sunk, but will be saved, as it was towed to shore before it went down. The other boat was unharmed. Johnson's loss was insured.

—The Belle of Alton was burned at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, on Tuesday morning. She was owned at St. Louis by the St. Louis and Alton Packet Company, and valued $50,000. She is insured in Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburgh companies, for from $35,000 to $40,000. She had recently been engaged in the New Orleans and Red River trade, but was laid up when she was burned.

—In case of Charles Alling, administrator of the estate of Otis B. Pappington, versus Cincinnati & Louisville Mail Line Company, for $5,000 damages, on account of the collision of the steamers United States and Memphis, by reason of which Sappington lost his life, is dragging its slow length along at Vevay, Ind., before Judge Carter.

—The St. Louis Republican, of Wednesday, says: W. G. Clark and William Dorr of this city are now fitting up here with the sternwheel boat Park Painter, which they purchased at Pittsburgh. William Dorr takes command and intends to run rafts from Stillwater to this place, this season.

—Captain Stein says the P. W. Strader made her last round trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back in seventeen days, spending 24 hours lost in coming up over the falls. On her recent upward trip she also made the run from New Orleans to Cincinnati in 7 days.

—Capt. Dave Campbell purchased the towboat McPorter last Saturday, at St. Louis, for the sum of $3,500. She will be wrecked, and her machinery offered for sale.

—A dispatch from Evansville says the steamer Idlewild made her daylight run from Cairo to Evansville in 9 hours and 39 minutes, the fastest time on record.

—A barge of the Simpson Horner's tow sunk in the canal on Tuesday morning, but was raised by the Robin.

RIV

HOME NEWS.

To Subscribers.

Subscribers who may remove on the first of April to other residences, are respectfully requested to leave their new addresses at our counting room, in order that our paper may be regularly delivered to them.

Yesterday was a dark, dull, dreary day.

In Town.—Adam H. Ecker, of the Washington, Pa., *Examiner*, is in the city.

The Public Catholic Library has been removed to the basement of the Cathedral.

The owners of property on Fremont street, Allegheny, want a sewer on that thoroughfare.

Mayor Brush yesterday morning, sent James O. Grogan, a Frenchman, to jail for ten days for fighting on the street.

One Headed Girls are going out of fashion. The Two Headed Girl makes her appearance at Masonic Hall next Monday.

Charles Rembaugh was fined five dollars yesterday, for obstructing a Birmingham street car, by driving his wagon in front of it and refusing to get out of the way.

Squire Patterson was aroused from his slumbers Wednesday evening and called from his downy couch, at a "switching hour" to perform a hymeneal ceremony in his district West Liberty, Lower St. Clair township.

Sold.—The elegant watch received by Mr. W. G. Dunseath from Geneva, which we noticed in yesterday's GAZETTE, has been sold to one of our leading citizens at $500. It is still on exhibition however, at Mr. Dunseath's, No. 56 Fifth avenue.

There is a bill now in preparation for the opening of Fayette street, sixth ward, Allegheny, through to the river. The street now ends at Beaver avenue, and the proposed extension is rendered possible by the destruction of the paper mill which until a few days ago, obstructed the way.

Post No. 151 of the Grand Army of the Republic, of this city, has purchased the copyright of the "Good Fight," that sterling patriotic drama written by Messrs. J. N. Gotshall and Wm. C. Smythe. The play will soon be appropriately placed on the stage, when all will have an opportunity of judging of its merits.

Desertion.—A charge of desertion was yesterday preferred before Alderman O'Donnell by Mary Shields against her husband, Frank Shields. She alleges that Frank left her some time ago without any support her or his child. The parties reside on Popiar alley. A warrant has been issued for the delinquent husband.

The Twenty-five Thousand Dollar Wonder.—Major Burnell, at the enormous expense of five hundred dollars per week, has secured the great wonder of all wonders, the double headed child, and she will be presented to our citizens at the Museum on next Monday, and can be seen in connection with other curiosities for the usual price of admission.

Paid the Bill.—A charge of obtaining board under false pretenses was yesterday preferred before Deputy Mayor Nichols by Andrew Bushman against Robert McDonald. The prosecutor alleges that the indebtedness, $5.75, was incurred in November last, and that the accused still refused to pay it. The latter was arrested, settled the bill, and was discharged.

Assault.—Mary Eastley charged Thomas Burke, before Alderman Logan, yesterday with assault. She alleges that the accused was beating one Melinda Lucas, who fled into her house for protection, followed by Burke, and that when she endeavored to close the door, he pushed violently against it, shoving her against the wall. The defendant was arrested and committed to jail to await a hearing.

Kept his Coat.—A warrant was yesterday granted by Alderman O'Donnell, for the arrest of Hugh Gallagher, charged on oath by Charles Benz with larceny as bailee. The complainant alleges that he gave into the possession of the accused his coat and dress coat, valued at $30, which the latter appropriated to his own use, contrary to the provisions of Section 44 of the Penal Code. Warrant issued.

Overturned.—Yesterday morning a horse attached to a furniture car loaded with the household furniture of Mr. Frank Schleiter, ran away on Fifth avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny, and delivered the goods promiscuously all along the street. Mr. Schleiter was also thrown from his wagon and painfully injured. The runaway finally collided with another vehicle and a mutual demolition was the result.

We learn that Mr. James McConnell of South Fayette township, has announced himself in the field as a candidate for the nomination for the office of County Treasurer of Allegheny county. He is one of the first candidates in the field for what is likely to become a lively and spirited contest, and if the opinion of many that he stands as good a chance as any man in the county of being nominated as none, and will receive the support of his friends.

Child Beater.—Mrs. Ottilier Whipple made oath before Alderman Johnston yesterday charging Mrs. Catharine Kalthaler with assault and battery. The prosecutrix who has consented to make peace with the accused, was engaged in moving the former and met the little girl with a basket of eggs. Small articles of both were in the way and she took the child to task for the kind from the child and beat her about the head and body with it. A warrant has been issued.

Runaway.—Yesterday about noon a horse attached to a wagon load of furniture in going up Deer Boyle street, Lawrenceville, took fright at some passing object ran away and dashed down the street and in attempting to turn into North avenue collided with the lamp post, upset the wagon and threw driver and contents on to the street. The furniture and wagon were somewhat damaged, but fortunately the driver escaped with few painful but not serious bruises.

Disorderly.—An information for disorderly conduct against George Demel was made yesterday before Burgers Salisbury of Birmingham. George Crosby, a neighbor, charges that Demel came to his house while intoxicated, abused his family and disturbed the peace of the neighborhood generally. The accused was arrested and committed to the lock-up. At the intercession of his wife he was released on payment of the fine and promising to behave himself for the future.

Letters retained for postage, March 30—Mattie Sarah, Guthrieville, Pa., 3 cents.
Campbell, Harry C., Georgetown, Colorado, 3 cents.
Johnston & Co., J. E., Philadelphia, Pa., 3 cents.
Duncan, Clara, Saltsburg, Pa., 3 cents.
Mills, Annie, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2 cents.
Power, Nancy, Elizabeth, Pa., 4 cents.
Weaver, Maud, Allegheny, Pa., 3 cents.

Progressing.—The Second Avenue Park is coming on very finely. At a meeting of those interested in the improvements, the last evening it was made for three large fountains of very elegant design. They will come from the East, and in improvements on the square will cost several thousand dollars, but the money expended in such a laudable enterprise will hardly even be missed. It is a great pity that there are not more such squares to be beautified in the city.

Old Friends.—Mr. John Irwin, of Gamble, Allegheny county, Pa., renews his subscription to the WEEKLY GAZETTE and although now in the 83d years of his age has been a constant reader of our paper from boyhood up to the present time. He made a creditable record. Mr. Gamble, after whom is named the Postoffice, is another venerable friend of the GAZETTE. He has attained the ripe old age of eight-seven years, and as yet is as able, hearty and stout as most persons of half the number of years. We wish our old friends a happy evening time of life.

Explosive Oil.—A friend who has taken much pains to investigate the several oils in the market, the use of which has been attended with such fright ful consequences and loss of life, places in our possession a sample of the death dealing fluid. He calls it gasoline—the death dealing fluid, and as dangerous as gunpowder. The specimen is peculiarly interesting, inasmuch as it is of the same which caused the death of Mrs. Folmer, of the Twenty-second Ward, a few days ago. We do not see why grocers do not sell clean oils only. The profits thereon may be a trifle greater than on good quality, but do not recompense the exposure to life, limb and property to which they subject their customers.

Capias Issued.

A capias was yesterday issued by Alderman Morrow for the arrest of Flora de Hadley for trover and conversion on oath of Fannie Woods. The prosecutrix some time ago loaned the accused a bird cage, which she refuses to give up, and left her house owing a small bill, for which she gave a trunk as security. Subsequently she returned at the urgent solicitations of her former lanulady, alleges, when the latter took possession of her cage and trunk, which latter she refuses to give up the same. A hearing will be had in the matter to-day.

The Income Tax.

It may interest those parties who may have been notified to make Income returns to know that the assessors have power "in all cases of wilful neglect, or refusal to make and render a return, to make up a return themselves for the parties so neglecting or refusing, and to add 50 or 1 00 per cent thereto, as a penalty as the case may be. The assistant assessors have been notified by the assessors not to demand returns except from those who there is good reason to believe had a gross income from all sources of over $2,000 last year. It will be safest, therefore, in all cases where demand has been made, to make return.

Appointments.

The State Superintendent of Common Schools has appointed Hugh McCandless, Esq., of Freeport, County Superintendent for Armstrong county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel Murphy.

The following notaries public have been appointed by Governor Geary for a term of three years each: John A. Wilson, York, York county; Gilbert Hurd, Springfield, formerly of Erie county; Wm. Stein, Sr., Milton, Northumberland county; Forsyth Petrikin (special for bank) Benovo, Clinton county, and J. G. D. Findlay, Freeport, Armstrong county.

Gone to Claremont.

John Yates, who has for some time past been imposing upon the charitably disposed by representing that he was desirous of raising funds to take him to his home at Philadelphia, was arrested and committed to the Seventeenth ward lock-up, on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. It being proven at the hearing, before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday morning, that Jones, instead of purchasing a railroad ticket, expended the funds thus collected to the purchase of whisky, that magistrate furnished him with a letter of introduction to the superintendent Cordier, with a request that he grant him the hospitalities of Claremont for the next thirty days.

Suicide.

On Thursday morning about five o'clock, Samuel Montgomery was found dead in his bedroom, having hung himself by means of a strap fastened to the bedpost. His residence was in a tenant house on the estate of John Gilfillan's in Upper St. Clair Township Mr. Montgomery leaves a wife and 4 or 5 children. He was in comfortable circumstances, but for some time had been laboring under a depression of spirits but not to such extent as to excite alarm in his family or apprehension of his taking his own life.

Esquire Gilfillan held an inquest on the body of deceased yesterday. The funeral will take place at noon to-day. John and Richard Cotvin, meat haulers of this city are brothers-in-law of the deceased.

"JOAN OF ARC."

Library Hall Last Night—Miss Annie E. Dickinson on the Stage—What She Says of the French Maiden of Four Centuries Ago—A Brilliant Historical Word Painting.

The course of lectures under the auspices of the Library Association was continued last night at their hall, Miss Annie E. Dickinson being the attraction. Miss Dickinson has many friends here, and is without doubt the most popular, as she is the most gifted, of all the fair speakers who appear upon our lecture platform; but somehow her friends failed to come out in remarkably strong force. It was not by any means a small audience, yet there was room for more. Perhaps the subject, not very startling, had something to do with the attendance, and many doubtless preferred to await the second lecture. The quality, however, atoned for the lack of quantity, and that is enough

Through some misfortune—the delay of the train, it was understood—the lectures were twenty minutes late. "Jenkins," who was behind the scenes, avers that this female Cæsar is like to others of the gentler sex, all after arrival at the dressing room, with the impatient stamping of the audience very audible, she very calmly removed her cloak and with sweet serenity spent well, full a minute—in front of the mirror, arranging her flowing tresses. She then walked on as impudent and untrustworthy, and—and that has nothing to do with the lecture.

Miss W. L. Howard about half past eight o'clock preceded, her upon the platform and went through the usual formality of introducing Miss Dickinson to the audience. They had just sufficient time to observe that she was faultless arrayed in a black silk, flounced the ladies said it was and ruffled and frilled, and set off with a simple wide lace collar, and the gold guard to her timepiece, all the very essence of neatness,—when she began her discourse, of which we herewith provide an abstract. This will not be long since Miss Dickinson had taken the stage in Pittsburgh upon a theme of a purely historical character, and expectation was somewhat excited to discover how she would succeed. The lecture seemed to be longer than usual, but never was there received a more attentive audience, although they might have been just a little more enthusiastic. The applause was rather scarce, but historical lectures to which a dozen times it did come, and in that is the best evidence of the success last night of one of the most brilliant and business like lectures to which we ever listened. A synopsis, at the best, devoid of the manner and expression and fervor with which Miss Dickinson speaks, cannot but detract in a measure from that spoken, and the outline which follows we give merely to afford our readers some ideal of the general literary character of the effort.

Commencing by a reference to

JOAN, HER HEROINE,

she said that among the names which time could not obliterate, there is none that is more absolutely stamped with letters of gold than that of Joan of Arc, or whose name and whose victory for the France that had brought untold misery upon itself by illegally excluding a woman from the throne. Joan was born in Domremy, a little village of Lorraine, which then, as now, was swept by contending armies. Her father was a poor but independent farmer, whose sheep she tended. Her mother was a good and religious woman, who taught her early truth. So good a horsewoman was the future heroine that she often carried away the prize at the village tournaments. Thousands sink in death, the bridge between the towers falls into the river, the second tower is taken, and everything is within the grasp of the French. The next day is Sunday, and Jenny will not fight, but holds that chasing army still while the defeated French rest and pray.

FROM GRANDEUR TO GLOOM.

All this has been done in six days and the eighth they rejoice. Then this girl, with the courage and valor of a dozen men and the common sense commended, makes Charles consent to be crowned. To open the way to Rheims she captures town after town, defeats the English in the open field, and routs the last remains of the magnificent force sent to conquer France. Then the king is crowned, and that day is the crown of Jenny's life. All that human genius has ever found expression in the cathedral was here spent upon this simple girl at Rheims. And then, her work completed, she designed to retire to her home and lead her life once more. The King and the Court overrules her, and she fights on. But she is incessantly fighting for the king, envy and hate surround her, and she foresees her doom. She goes to save Compiegne, but, in assault, the treacherous Governor shuts the door against her raising a drawbridge, and she falls into the power of her enemies.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

The Duke of Burgundy sells her to the English and she is lodged at Rouen. A whole year has passed since her capture. Her King, her army, her people have deserted her. She must have thought that even God had turned away His face. She is alone utterly alone has the synonym death. She hears the happy Easter bells and the people singing in the street. Her heart breaks! And then the time of chivalry. Warwick will have her life saved, for the King of England has determined that she must die a better death. Before her on the scaffold stand say, "Recant, or be burned". She stands firm, but at last she suffers her mask to fall, and the martyr will let her hair grow and to wear armor no more. Then they take away her dress and leave her only armor, and she, with naught left to cover her innocence puts it on and death with it.

AT THE STAKE.

They instantly place her in a cart, and she rides to the scaffold through bristling lines of soldiery and yelling multitudes clamoring for her life. At the stake all her judges are her tormentors, and they preach a sermon unceasing her of every crime. She is silent, but they speak against her King, and she cries with pathetic appeal, "You accuse the noblest gentleman in Christendom." Then she mounts the scaffold. Around her are shouting, faithless multitudes, and in the thought is for France. Then the fagots are heaped—the flames are lighted. "Bring me the cross," she says to the poor priest, her only friend. Nothing is heard but the crackling flames and broken words of prayer. At last the mighty and triumphant voice cries the name of the Master she serves. Her head drops forward on her breast. She has fought the good fight; she has finished her course; she has kept the faith. [Applause.]

Miss Dickinson, for the first time in Pittsburgh, will speak on "Men's Rights" this evening.

Graff, Hagus & Co.

At this season, when so many changes of residence and of business are occurring, and so many new dwellings and stores are being made ready for occupation and use, it will be interesting to many to be reminded that the well-known firm above named have for years their foundry and finishing shops busily all winter in preparation for a large spring trade, and are now displaying at their ware house, Nos. 256 and 258 Liberty street, samples of their very large assortment, embracing, besides nearly every sort of common castings, a stock of select wares, including several styles of their popular "Fiery Furnaces," adapted to heating public buildings, stores or dwellings; also several sizes adapted to larger and smaller kitchen or cooking ranges. These furnaces are known as their "Boston Double Ovened Improved Cooking Range," and their "Nice's Improved Cooking Range." These furnaces and also the Star Range." These furnaces have been extensively introduced in these cities and are unsurpassed for economy, utility and convenience. The firm have fitted up an apartment for exhibiting their fine stock of Grates and fire fronts which is in great variety of beautiful designs and exquisite finish, and will fit any of the marble mantles in Pittsburgh or eastern manufactures. The castings turned out in this establishment will be found very smooth and perfect. We have not elsewhere seen a stock which in extent, quality, variety and style is more attractive, or in which every taste will more certainly be able to suit itself. We advise parties about to fit up new houses or refit old ones to visit the store of Graff, Hagus & Co., before making their selections. They will find our statements well sustained by the facts, and the proprietors are salesmen attentive, obliging and in all their dealings strictly fair and honorable.

THE GRAND JURY'S WORK.

What They Say of Matters in General around the Court House—The Magistrates again Reprimanded—A Plea for the Tender Sex—The License Question Revived—The County Jail and Workhouse—with Sundry Suggestions.

The Grand Jury yesterday completed the work referred to them, and were discharged with the thanks of the Court after presenting a report of their observations, and recommendations in a presentment as follows:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Allegheny:

The Grand Jury for the March term, now in session, beg leave respectfully to present the following report, as the result of the inquest, which in their official capacity they have been called upon to make:

NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS.

In the discharge of their duty they have been gratified to find in the bills presented to them for consideration a smaller number than usual of the more aggravated class of crimes with which our courts are familiar, and of those investigated, a large number have been ignored as too trivial in character and grade to justify the formality of a trial in the Criminal Court, and in most of these cases we have been satisfied that these suits have been entered as a means of gratifying malice on the part of the prosecutor, or from a fondness for litigation, too often encouraged by the committing magistrates, whose temptation lies in the direction of a fee where there is the shadow of an excuse for a commitment. In all such cases we have considered it our duty to refuse to the prosecutor pay the cost, in order to discourage as far as possible this fondness for litigation, and only regret that the power given us by law is not been in our power to reach the magistrate himself as a partner in the *costs* as well as in the *profits*.

MAGISTERIAL DELINQUENCIES.

In this connection, and in strong contrast with the official zeal alluded to in the foregoing, we desire to call attention to the neglect on the part of the constables and magistrates to make return of open violations of the law, more especially in relation to the sale of liquor, which must of necessity come under their notice within the bounds of their jurisdiction, and which we believe to be a sacred obligation of their oath of office, they are bound to return to this Court. In the

ENUMERATION OF THE BILLS

found by the Grand Jury, we find 263 bills, and ignored 71 bills, making in all 274 bills passed upon. These were classed as follows: Felonies, 68; miscellaneous, 206.

INCONSISTENCY OF OUR LICENSE LAW.

We would be derelict in the discharge of our duty if we should refrain from once more calling your attention to this most fruitful source of wickedness and crime, entailing as it does, misery and wretchedness, both physical and mental, upon its immediate victims and their progeny, with the additional strife and woe victory for the France that had brought untold misery upon itself by illegally excluding a woman from the throne. Joan was born in Domremy, a little village of Lorraine, which then, as now, was swept by contending armies. Her father was a poor but independent farmer, whose sheep she tended. Her mother was a good and religious woman, who taught her early truth. So good a horsewoman was the future heroine that she often carried away the prize at the village tournaments. Thousands sink in death, the bridge between the towers falls into the river, the second tower is taken, and everything is within the grasp of the French. The next day is Sunday, and Jenny will not fight, but holds that chasing army still while the defeated French rest and pray.

FROM GRANDEUR TO GLOOM.

All this has been done in six days and the eighth they rejoice. Then this girl, with the courage and valor of a dozen men and common sense commended, makes Charles consent to be crowned. To open the way to Rheims she captures town after town, defeats the English in the open field, and routs the last remains of the magnificent force sent to conquer France. Then the king is crowned, and that day is the crown of Jenny's life. All that human genius has ever found expression in the cathedral was here spent upon this simple girl at Rheims. And then, her work completed, she designed to retire to her home and lead her life once more. The King and the Court overrules her, and she fights on. But she is incessantly fighting for the king, envy and hate surround her, and she foresees her doom. She goes to save Compiegne, but, in assault, the treacherous Governor shuts the door against her raising a drawbridge, and she falls into the power of her enemies.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

The Duke of Burgundy sells her to the English and she is lodged at Rouen. A whole year has passed since her capture. Her King, her army, her people have deserted her. She must have thought that even God had turned away His face. She is alone utterly alone has the synonym death. She hears the happy Easter bells and the people singing in the street. Her heart breaks! And then the time of chivalry. Warwick will have her life saved, for the King of England has determined that she must die a better death. Before her on the scaffold stand say, "Recant, or be burned". She stands firm, but at last she suffers her mask to fall, and the martyr will let her hair grow and to wear armor no more. Then they take away her dress and leave her only armor, and she, with naught left to cover her innocence puts it on and death with it.

AT THE STAKE.

They instantly place her in a cart, and she rides to the scaffold through bristling lines of soldiery and yelling multitudes clamoring for her life. At the stake all her judges are her tormentors, and they preach a sermon unceasing her of every crime. She is silent, but they speak against her King, and she cries with pathetic appeal, "You accuse the noblest gentleman in Christendom." Then she mounts the scaffold. Around her are shouting, faithless multitudes, and in the thought is for France. Then the fagots are heaped—the flames are lighted. "Bring me the cross," she says to the poor priest, her only friend. Nothing is heard but the crackling flames and broken words of prayer. At last the mighty and triumphant voice cries the name of the Master she serves. Her head drops forward on her breast. She has fought the good fight; she has finished her course; she has kept the faith. [Applause.]

Miss Dickinson, for the first time in Pittsburgh, will speak on "Men's Rights" this evening.

Graff, Hagus & Co.

At this season, when so many changes of residence and of business are occurring, and so many new dwellings and stores are being made ready for occupation and use, it will be interesting to many to be reminded that the well-known firm above named have for years their foundry and finishing shops busily all winter in preparation for a large spring trade, and are now displaying at their ware house, Nos. 256 and 258 Liberty street, samples of their very large assortment, embracing, besides nearly every sort of common castings, a stock of select wares, including several styles of their popular "Fiery Furnaces," adapted to heating public buildings, stores or dwellings; also several sizes adapted to larger and smaller kitchen or cooking ranges. These furnaces are known as their "Boston Double Ovened Improved Cooking Range," and their "Nice's Improved Cooking Range." These furnaces and also the Star Range." These furnaces have been extensively introduced in these cities and are unsurpassed for economy, utility and convenience. The firm have fitted up an apartment for exhibiting their fine stock of Grates and fire fronts which is in great variety of beautiful designs and exquisite finish, and will fit any of the marble mantles in Pittsburgh or eastern manufactures. The castings turned out in this establishment will be found very smooth and perfect. We have not elsewhere seen a stock which in extent, quality, variety and style is more attractive, or in which every taste will more certainly be able to suit itself. We advise parties about to fit up new houses or refit old ones to visit the store of Graff, Hagus & Co., before making their selections. They will find our statements well sustained by the facts, and the proprietors are salesmen attentive, obliging and in all their dealings strictly fair and honorable.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Scott Township Teachers Institute.

The closing exercises of the association took place on Saturday, March 25th at the Woodville School House. The meeting convened at 1 o'clock P. M. and was organized by calling F. F. McCabe Esq. of Woodville, to the chair, Prof. D. M. McKee, acting Secretary. The order of the regular meeting of the association, but simply a farewell, or we might say a parting and breaking of the bond which has held teachers, pupils, patrons and directors in such companionship for the school term. Although all obligations so far as the schools are concerned may have been severed yet we feel satisfied, from the indications of good will which seemed to exist, that the claim of friendship remained unbroken. Each and all of the teachers had prepared a short essay or speech for the occasion. The subjects, of course, were not confined to any particular branch of science or any ideal system of teaching, but were in general a farewell or goodby kindly spoken, which indicated that the parting was not a pleasant one. Miss Lucinda Neely and Miss Ella Harvies varied somewhat from the general topic of discussion. The subject of one essay written by the former was "Association." The lady seemed fully inspired with the idea that association in general was pleasant and agreeable, as well as useful and ornamental; but regretted that association was often confined to people together for the purpose of furthering the cause of popular education as being of little benefit. The subject of Miss Harvies essay was "Elevating the Standard." The essay was good and well rendered, and we were highly pleased with this beautiful suggestion thrown out by the lady that, in whatever position a teacher may be placed, let them endeavor to do their duty well, in the words of the poet—

"Honor come from no condition rise.

Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

At the close of these performances, remarks were made by Mr. Hutchinson, member of the Board of Education, expressing the entire satisfaction of the Board with referring to the manner in which the winter institutes had been carried on during the past session. The meeting was then addressed by Prof. Cordier, who complimented the teachers, in a short, but well timed and eloquent speech, on the benefits to be derived from well conducted institutes; in the course of his remarks he compared the past condition of the schools of Scott township, with that of the present, asserting that it was only a very few years since Scott, made but a dim light, among the constellation of townships, that decked the historical heavens of Allegheny county; and he was glad that today he could congratulate the people of Scott township, that they were fast taking a step by step, to the front rank, and that in a very few years Scott would be no longer a township, but, the *primary* light of the county.

At the close of Mr. Dunbett's remarks, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, the teachers of Scott township, having met together as an Institute for the last time, do, in view of the kindness and encouragement shown us by the directors of said township.

Resolve, 1st. That we tender our sincere thanks for their kindness in visiting among us in our work, and encouraging us with their presence at our Institutes, and for the interest manifested in our welfare.

Second. That it is the opinion of the present corps of teachers, that if the encouragement and support which has been given to them, be not withheld from the teachers of the coming term, the advancement in the schools of Scott will be more than double to them, be not withheld from the teachers of the coming term, the advancement in the schools of Scott will be more than double to what it has been during the past year.

Third. That we, the teachers of this township, will at all times be willing to confer with parents and directors, in whatever field we may labor, by advancing by every effort in our power the common cause of education.

Fourth. That we express our gratitude to Prof. Doutbett for his presence with us, and for the many profitable and useful remarks made by him at this our farewell meeting.

Fifth. That in view of the success that has attended the Institute of Scott township, and the beneficial effects resulting therefrom, we recommend to the directors of the different townships of Allegheny county, that institutes be held in each and every school district in the county.

Sixth. That the proceedings of this institute be reported to the Pittsburgh papers.

C.

THE COURTS.

Yesterdays Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT-JUDGE KIRKPATICK.

In the case of Rossiter vs. Zurssmith, reported Wednesday, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $117.52.

J. Charles Dicken vs. A Weidman. Action on judgment note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

171 Frazier et al vs. Montgomery.
29 Johnson vs. Schiffbaurer.
11 Gilmore, Sons & Co. vs. National Bank.
69 White vs. Brown.
71 Andrews vs. Ward et. al.
90 Graham vs. Frederich.
85 Nevin & Co. vs. Berney.
87 Stoffberg Mining Association vs. Schowmaker et. al.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The jury in the case of Owen J. McGann charged with removing goods for the purpose of preventing their coming into the hands of, upon them, returned a verdict of guilty, stating that they "believe he was guilty without any criminal intent in the act of the offence committed." Sentence deferred.

Michael Geger plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday. Sentence suspended.

John Roehm was tried for the larceny of geese from Bridget Mcswiggen. Jury out.

Gustavus Wilkinson was tried for the trial for an aggravated assault and battery on Eliza J. Israel. Jury out.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill charging Dr. A. W. Pratt with procuring an abortion on Ellen Gardner, on account of the failure of the prosecutor, Joseph Gardner, to appear.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Com. vs. Isaac Glider.
Com. vs. Ellen J. Reilly.
Com. vs. E. DeRoy.
Com. vs. Thomas White, et al.
Com. vs. Geo. Hall, two cases.
Com. vs. Henry Kennedy.
Com. vs. Henry Bowman.
Com. vs. William Hughes, Wm. Flinn, et al.
Com. vs. Henry Brown.
Com. vs. Mary Nearly.
Com. vs. Mary Joyce.
Com. vs. Abraham Fox.
Com. vs. Joseph Graff.
Com. vs. William Woods.
Com. vs. John Stubben.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

Patton & Patton vs. M. O'Hara, action to recover for plumbing work performed. Jury out.

Fred. Kauf vs. P. Messner; on trial in Judge Sterrett's branch.

Lewis Richards vs. Hugh Downing; action to recover account. On trial in Judge Stowe's branch.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-LAY.

176. Kirkpatrick & Lyons vs. Ryder.
177. Union R. & S. Co. vs. Byers.
181. Schwartz vs. Bohne & Co.
203. Jeremy vs. Girard Insurance Co.
205. Smith vs. Hall.
211. Kountz vs. McKelvy.
219. Sutmeyer vs. Singleton.
220. Tough vs. Kelly & Conner.
227. Czarnecki vs. Fry.
251. Parke, McCurdy & Co. vs. Coffin.
253. Green vs. Hinds.
256. J. and S. Neely vs. P. Klemens & Co.

GAS FIXTURES.

Great Reduction in Prices—Fine Spring Stock.

The present season, when removals and changes are the order of the day, it may be timely to direct attention to the new and elegant stock of gas fixtures just opened at the old established house of Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, No. 147 Wood street. The stock has been selected with especial good care, and purchasers will have no difficulty in making suitable selections. It comprises all the latest and most desirable styles of gilt, bronze and plain chandeliers for gas and gilt pendants, and brackets of the latest design and of finish and beauty. Owing to heavy purchases, the firm receive special advantages which enable them to call the attention of trade and the ordinary manufacturers' rates, so that it is much cheaper to buy here than to send orders East. Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, making a specialty of chandeliers, have fitted up in fine style the second floor of their commodious and well lighted premises, as an exhibition or sample room, which is a great convenience to themselves and their customers.

The firm also deal largely in oil lamps, shades &c., of all of which they have full and complete lines which they offer at specially reduced rates. Being practical mechanics and employing a large force of workmen Messrs. Weldon & Kelly attend to plumbing, gas and steam fitting of all descriptions in good and durable style and at most reasonable rates. For any timber in their line of trade we commend our readers to this firm, knowing them personally to be living members of the community, not withstanding there was great difficulty in obtaining water, they having contracted to pump a supply from an ice pond near at hand.

The houses were owned by Hugh and Charles Gallagher, and were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated to be about $3,000. Whether there was any insurance we were unable to learn.

Council of Ormsby Borough.

A special meeting of the Council of Ormsby borough was held on Tuesday evening.

Members present—Messrs. Wm. McClurg, John J. Reese, R. S. Alston, John Ango, Jno. R. Lutz and Burgess Jas. S. Atkinson.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

A Committee of the residents of Carson street presented a petition signed by a majority of the property holders, asking Council to grade and pave Carson street.

The petition was referred to the Street Committee with instructions to form an ordinance for the same.

Burgess Atkinson reported that the first street and alley north of Carson street were not named.

On motion of Mr. J. R. Lutz, the street was named McClurg street, and the alley Water alley.

The Street Committee presented a plan of the borough, and an ordinance drawn in accordance therewith, for adoption by Council, which were examined and read and on motion of Wm. McClurg the plan and ordinance were adopted.

The Street Committee also presented an ordinance granting the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company the right of way through the borough, which was read and on motion of John Ango was adopted.

The Street Committee presented an ordinance granting Jones & Laughlins the privilege of constructing and maintaining a railway over the necessary street to connect the American Iron Works with the P. V. & C. R. R., on motion of Mr. Wm. McClurg the ordinance was adopted.

On motion, Messrs. Augo, Mess. Atkinson, Lutz and Wm. McClurg were appointed a committee to confer with Messrs. Jones & Laughlins in regard to sewers and drainage.

Several bills were presented and accepted, and warrants ordered to be drawn.

The Treasurer was instructed to get printed notices in regard to wagon license.

The Committee on Engine House, Lock-up, &c., were instructed to purchase a lot on the best terms they could get.

The Committees on Fire Plugs and Hose reported progress.

Adjourned.

THE OIL REGIONS.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Intense excitement is raging concerning oil lands in Cranberry township, nearly opposite Reno. Three wells are about completed in that vicinity, and the prospect that they will prove large producing wells is very flattering.

One of these wells on the John Milton farm, owned by McDonald, Hefferman, Findley and Simon, of Oil City, is now being tested. This well, known as the "Mollie well," was drilled by Peter Nolan, an experienced operator, and is 967 feet deep, with thirty feet of sand, equal in quality to any found in the oil region. The company owning the well have a lease of thirty acres, all of which they propose developing at once.

This well is southeast from Reno, near the Bredin and Milton wells, and has a heavy sand rock, and the belief that the territory still further east would prove more productive, some parties, on Tuesday, leased twenty acres adjoining the lease on which the well located, paying therefor one half the oil and $30 bonus per acre.

The prospects are very flattering that this territory will prove productive.—*Franklin Citizen.*

Well No. 2 Phillips Bros. Lease, Rooker farm, Pithole, commenced to pump oil at midnight Saturday, starting off at the rate of fifteen barrels per day, with prospects of increasing. Entire depth of well 890 feet, fourth sand, about sixteen feet of which is of excellent quality; the well has a large supply of gas. No. 1, same lease, holds on at about eight barrels per day.

A well on the McCullen farm, Scrubgrass, owned by Buchanan & Young, and leased to Simmons & Co., struck oil last, and is pronounced a sixty barrel well.

A well owned by West, Foley and others located on the Bullis farm, Patchell run, commenced pumping last Friday, and is yielding fifty barrels per day, hence.

The Rocket farm, lying to the southeast of the former site of Panther City, near Pithole, is said a few days since for $100,000, to Messrs. Phillips Bros. and the bluffs are fairly bristling with derricks already up or being constructed, the number of the latter being fully as thick as that of the flats which were so productive a few years since. This farm contains about 1,000 acres.

Rouseville has been, for the last two years, rapidly increasing in population, and has become a lively place. The daily number of people getting on and off the trains at that point is an evidence of its importance, and its merchants and business men are equally of that class that will make any town prosper.

A company of enterprising ladies have secured a thirty acre lease near Utica, four miles above Sugar Creek, on which they intend putting down a test well without delay. With lots of good luck and big streaks of green petroleum attend the efforts of this spirited fraternity of lady operators.

Work on the extension of the Pithole Valley Railroad, from Pithole to Pleasantville, is, we understand, to be commenced as soon as the ice is entirely melted. The Rouseville road is at present doing a good business, under the efficient management of Mr. J. T. Blair. The population is dependent.

PITHOLE OIL FIELD.—The excitement created at Pithole by the striking of an 80 barrel well, a few weeks since, which has since been recently tested give good ground for the belief that a large field of new and valuable territory has been discovered. Oil territory is in great demand, and the general impression is that all the territory lying between Pithole and Tionesta for a very long time will prove good oil land. The Copeland farm, on which a well has been flowing a barrel per day for years, is within three miles of Tionesta, and a number of other wells will also soon be put down on that tract. Oil territory lying between the Copeland farm and Tionesta will soon be developed.

A CHARITABLE APPEAL.

A Case of Suffering.

We will not spoil the eloquene and earnest appeal of Mrs. Wade, by attempting to strengthen it, by any words of ours, but content ourselves with simply commending the subject so interesting and so well presented by one whose statements, no one will discredit, to the favorable consideration of our readers, not doubting that relief will come quickly from many quarters. Any funds left at this office for the afflicted family, will be promptly placed in the hands of Mrs. Wade, for its proper application and use.

APPEAL TO THE HUMANE.

EDITORS GAZETTE: How little do those of our fellow citizens, *who do not concern themselves* know of the misery and suffering to be found in our midst, among a class of persons who never tell the piteous tale of their want and sickness or adverse circumstances brought its iron grasp upon them, with a pressure that well nigh crushes the life blood from the very hearts. We have many wealthy generous men and women, in our city, whose hearts are ever open to the call of charity and ever ready to give, because they are opposed to *indiscriminate giving*, and have neither the time nor the inclination to investigate the cases that come to their knowledge With the hope that some of these persons may read this article, we beg leave to call their attention to the public through your columns, *which we have ever found ready to assist in relieving the wants and* saddest cases of genuine suffering and worth, we have ever met. It is that of Mr. Campbell, who resides with his wife and four children, on the corner of *Rose* and *Grove streets, Pittsburgh*, Mr. Campbell comparatively a young man, is dying of a frightful cancer on his face. He has been so long sick that the means he had saved by industry, are now expended, and he is said to be entirely dependent upon the sympathies of their fellow citizens, for their daily bread. Kind friends, we can learn, he has been an industrious man—following the river for a living, and, was for a long time in the employ of Capt. Dean. Many he knows have been sick and a more truly grateful man we have never met. While thinking every one who has remembered him in his terrible affliction, and in the strength of his manhood, of a lingering, hopeless disease, tortured with the thought that his wife and children will soon have can no longer look to him for support, that, while he nerves himself to bear the agony, the suffering of a horrible disease, yet cannot help himself or them, he knows not where the next meal shall come from, or how the rent is to be met. As an evidence of this, in an interview with this grateful suffering man will repay the effort of a visit to him. The appeal to the benevolent and humane to do what they can to mitigate his suffering by donations of those nourishing comforts which the invalid requires, food and clothing for his family, which may be sent to his residence, or if *money*, which, may we not say, dear Mr. Editor *you* will gladly receive for the benefit if it inconvenient for the donners to visit Mr. Campbell. MRS. LEVI WADE.

March 20, 1871.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

Two Houses Totally Destroyed—Loss About $5,000.

The alarm of fire struck from box 67 about half-past ten o'clock last night, was occasioned by the burning of two frame dwelling-houses situate on Mill, just beyond Thirty-third street, in what is known as "Skedunk" hollow. The fire was first discovered issuing from the roof of the rear house by Mr. James O'Donnell, who lives nearly opposite, and who had just returned from work and gone up stairs to go to bed. He immediately went over to the house and commenced knocking to awaken the inmates, as he supposed that the house was occupied by Mr. Keilly, who lives Wednesday night, March 29 ELIZABETH, wife of Stephen McIlwaine.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 1 Fifteenth street, south side, Birmingham, at 2 o'clock P. M. THIS SATURDAY MORNING, April 1st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AV